REGISTERED No. —1875.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,156.—New Series. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, MARCH 30, 1875.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 67
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These Up country Rates include Postage Rates.

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TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion .... Rs. 5 0
Second do. .... „ 3 8
Third do. .... „ 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions — „ 0 2½ As.

Eight lines, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion .... 8 As. per Line.
Second do. .... 4½ „ „
Third and succeeding .... 2½ „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found, &c., &c.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines .... Re. 1 0
Each succeeding lines .... „ 0-8 As.

Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic Occurrences: Each—Rupees 2.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers and Cargo, every week.

The Steam Ship "ALMORA," 2,608 Tons, 346 H. P., Commander H. T. Dickinson, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 3rd April 1875, at 4 P.M.

April 1875.		April 1875.	
Leave BOMBAY	3	Leave Negapatam	15
„ Carwar	5	„ Pondicherry	16
„ Mangalore	6	„ Madras	18
„ Cannanore	7	„ Masulipatam	19
„ Tellicherry	7	„ Coconada	20
„ Calicut	8	„ Vizagapatam	21
„ Beypore	8	„ Bimlipatam	21
„ Cochin	9	„ Gopalpore	22
„ Alleppy	9	„ False Point	23
„ Tuticorin	11	Arrives CALCUTTA	25
„ Colombo	12		

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

Also for Batavia, Sourabaya, Tjillatjap, Palembang, Pontinak, Atcheen, Padang and Moluccos Islands, to go forwarded by the Messageries Maritime and Netherlands India S. N. Companies.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every week to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN, KOWEIT, and MAHOMERAH.

The s.s. BURMAH, 1,081 Tons, 142 H. P., Commander T. Sanders, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 2nd April 1875, at 4 P.M.

April 1875.		April 1875.	
Leave BOMBAY	2	Leave BUSREH	21
„ Kurrachee	6	„ Fao	21
„ Gwader	8	„ Bushire	24
„ Jask	10	„ Linga	28
„ Bunder Abbas	11	„ Bunder Abbas	30
„ Linga	13		May.
„ Bushire	15	„ Muscat	2
„ Fao	17	„ Kurrachee	7
Arrive BUSREH	18	Arrive BOMBAY	10

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will, during the fair season despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every MONDAY, at 2 P.M.

The s.s. BURMAH, 1,081 Tons, 142 H. P., Commander T. Sanders, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 2nd April 1875, at 4 P.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO CARWAR & INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

EVERY WEDNESDAY AT 4 P.M.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited) will despatch the s.s. BUSHEER, 792 Tons, 130 H.P., Commander J. Smith, as above on WEDNESDAY, the 31st March 1875, at 4 P.M. She will call at

Hurnee.	Deoghur.
Boria.	Malwan.
Rutnagheree.	Vingorla.
Jeytapore.	Goa (Panjim) and
Viziadroog.	Carwar.

For freight or passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO GOA, CARWAR AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

Every Saturday, at 4 P.M.

THE well-known and fast sailing Steamer PEARL, C. Dorey, Commander, will leave for undermentioned ports on SATURDAY next, the 3rd April at 4 P.M., from the Apollo Bunder:—

Hurnee.	Vingorla.
Rutnagherry.	Goa Panjim.
Jeytapore.	Carwar.
Malwan.	

For Freight or Passage apply to the Undersigned.

DADABHOY JAMSETJEE, Agent.

No. 14, Medows Street.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY, *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA, on the 9th and 24th, *of each month.* and BOMBAY on the 1st and 15th

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
To Aden	£22	£15	£4
Suez	36	22	8
Port Said	38	24	9
Messina	50	34	14
Naples	50	34	14
Leghorn	50	34	14
Genoa	50	34	14
Marseilles	52	35	14-10

(1st and 2nd Class: Including Wines. 3rd Class: Without food.)

Children under 3 years, free of charge. Children not above 10 years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

"ASSIRIA," to sail on WEDNESDAY, 24th March, 1875.
"PERSIA," to sail on THURSDAY, 1st April, 1875.
"SUMATRA," to sail about the middle of April 1875.
"ARABIA," to sail on SATURDAY, 1st May, 1875.
"BATAVIA," to sail on TUESDAY, 1st June 1875.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second-Class accommodation.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,

Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company, No. 9 Hummum Street.

Bombay, 1st January 187 .

LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

To leave first week in April.

THE fine S. S. "HUTTON," 2,340 Tons, F. W. Hodges, Commander, belonging to Messrs. Joseph Heald & Co., has accommodation of a superior description in a Saloon built on deck for first-class Passengers only and is fitted with a Ladies' Saloon, Smoking Room, Bath Rooms, Ice House, and Punkahs, she carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

FARE TO LIVERPOOL, Rs. 500,

exclusive of Wines and Spirits which can be had on board at moderate prices.

For Passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.

Bombay 2nd February 875.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE:

	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	March.
				April.
KASHGAR	G. J. Babot	2609	450	5th—Suez, &c.
HYDASPES	D. Rennoldson	2984	450	12th—Southampton.
DELHI	G. Lee	2178	400	19th—Suez, &c.
PEKIN	W. Woolcott	3770	600	26th—Southampton.
				May.
AVOCA	J. H. Torbock	1481	250	3rd—Suez, &c.
MIRZAPORE	A. Parish	3763	600	10th—Southampton.
BARODA	W. Fentiman	1874	400	17th—Suez, &c.
KHIVA	C. G. Perrins	2609	450	24th—Southampton.
GEELONG	C. Fraser	1584	250	31st—Suez, &c.

Passengers are booked to Malta, Gibraltar and Southampton by every Mail. The Southampton Steamers proceed to that port direct; but by the alternate steamers Passengers change vessels at Suez.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but proceed by rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon, on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M. precisely on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 19th March 1875.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Tuesday, the 6th April 1875, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s LOMBARDY (2,723 tons and 450 H.P.,) Capt. E. M. Gillson, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on Saturday, the 3rd April 1875.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 23rd March 1875.

ANCHOR LINE OF STEAMERS.

	Gross Tonnage.	Nominal H.P.		Gross Tonnage.	Nominal H.P.
ARCADIA	7.9	96	EUROPA	2277	424
ALEXANDRIA	1630	424	INDIA	2290	500
ANGLIA	2253	400	ITALIA	2245	300
ASSYRIA	1623	424	MACEDONIA	2273	486
AUSTRALIA	2244	400	OLYMPIA	2031	424
BOLIVIA	4050	1120	SCANDINAVIA	1135	96
CALEDONIA	2155	424			
CALIFORNIA	3287	1047	SCOTIA	1104	120
CASTALIA	2201	424	SEDONIA	1235	203
COLUMBIA	1698	400	SENACRIA	2167	424
DORIA	1039	96	SYRIA	1039	96
ELYSIA	2733	678	UTOPIA	2731	678
ETHIOPIA	4005	1120	VICTORIA	3242	1047

If sufficient inducement offers a fortnightly service of the above Line of steamers will be established between Bombay and Liverpool. Definite sailing dates will be fixed and strictly adhered to. The Caledonia, Macedonia and Italia are to be the pioneers and at present it is expected their sailing dates will be the 1st, 15th and 29th May, respectively, but of this at least 10 days previous notice will be given.

The following passage rates will be charged:—

For Adults to Liverpool 56 guineas .... or Rs. 550
„ Children under 10 and over three years half fare.
„ European Servants .... Rs. 300
„ Native Servants .... „ 150
„ Adults to Aden .... „ 200
„ „ to Suez .... „ 350
„ „ to Malta .... „ 450

For further particulars and passage, apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 18th March 1875.

LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

TO LEAVE ABOUT 20TH APRIL.

THE well-known and favorite Steamer "STRATHCLYDE,"

1,951 tons, Captain C. W. Pearson, will be despatched from Bombay as above. She has very superior accommodation for first-class passengers, and generally makes the passage in thirty days. She is fitted with Ice House, Piano, Punkahs, and every other appliance necessary for a steamer in this climate. She carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

To Liverpool .... Rs. 500

Exclusive of Wines, &c., which can be procured on board at moderate prices.

For passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.

Bombay, 19th January 1875.

WILSON LINE.

LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

TO LEAVE ABOUT 7TH MAY.

THE fast and magnificent S. S. "NAVARINO,"

3,350 tons, 450 H. P. built expressly for the Indian trade with special reference to the convenience and comfort of passengers. She has very superior accommodation on the Saloon and Maindecks for 95 first class passengers, and is fitted with every requisite. She carries a Surgeon and Stewardess

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

To Liverpool .... Rs. 500
To Suez or Port Said .... „ 300
To Malta .... „ 400

exclusive of Wines and Spirits which can be had on board For passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Passenger Agents.
W. NICOL & Co., Consignees.

Bombay, 27th March 1875.

WILSON LINE.

LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE S. S. "YEDDO," 1,808 Tons, and S. S. "RINALDO," 1,840 Tons, will be despatched respectively about the 10th and 27th April. They have excellent accommodation amidships for First Class Passengers with Saloon on deck, and carry a Surgeon and Stewardess.

For rates of passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co., Passenger Agents.
W. NICOL & Co., Consignees.

Bombay, 27th March 1875.

HARBOUR STEAM FERRIES.

STEAM FERRIES (under Contract with Government).—STEAM FERRY BOATS ply daily across the Harbour, calling at the undermentioned Bunders:—

Fares from Bombay to	Oorun.	Hog Island	Oolwa.	Rewas or Karanja.	Dhurrumtur.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
1st Class	2 0	2 0	3 0	2 0	3 0
2nd Class	0 8	0 12	0 12	0 12	1 0
3rd Class	0 4	0 6	0 6	0 6	0 8
Horses	3 0	4 0	4 0	3 0	5 0
Carriages	3 0	5 0	5 0	3 0	5 0
Bullocks	2 0	3 0	3 0	2 0	4 0
Dogs	0 3	0 4	0 4	0 3	0 4

CHILDREN under seven years half fare, under 2 years free.
PERSONAL LUGGAGE First Class 112 lbs., Second Class 56 lbs., and Third Class 28 lbs. free.
EXTRA LUGGAGE.—For each 10 lbs. or part of 10 lbs., one anna.

The Oolwa Ferry Boat leaves Bombay, Carnac Bunder, at 7 A.M. daily, and returning leaves Oolwa at 10 A.M.

The Dhurumtur Ferry Boat leaves Bombay, Carnac Bunder, at 12 noon daily, and returning leaves Dhurumtur at 3 P.M.

Passengers are required to obtain Tickets from the Bunder Clerks previous to their proceeding on Board.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 33, Meadow Street.

SURAT AND GOGO FERRY.

STEAM FERRY (under Contract with Government).—A STEAM FERRY BOAT plies every alternate day between SURAT and GOGO and *vice versa*, Sunday, excepted.

	Fares.		Fares.
1st Class	Rs. 5 0	Horses	Rs. 4 0
2nd „	„ 3 0	Carriages	„ 4 0
3rd „	„ 1 8	Dogs	„ 0 6

CHILDREN under seven years half fare, and under 2 years free.

PERSONAL LUGGAGE First Class 112 lbs., Second Class 56 lbs., and Third Class 28 lbs. free.

EXTRA LUGGAGE.—For each 10 lbs. or part of 10 lbs., one anna.

The Steamer leaves Gogo every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY.

The Steamer leaves Surat every TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY.

The Steamer leaving Surat on SATURDAY proceeds to Bhownuggur, and leaves that port for Surat on MONDAY morning.

Further particulars can be learnt on application to the undermentioned Agents:—

Mr. HOOSEIN MAHOMED, Gogo.
„ SYED COOTBOODEEN, Surat.

Or to the Undersigned at Bombay

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 33, Meadow Street

STEAMER TO DASGAUM.

NOTICE.—On and after the 29th instant, a STEAMER WILL PLY ALTERNATE DAYS, from BOMBAY to DASGAUM, calling at Alibag, Rewadunda, Jinjira, Srewerden and Bankot.

The Steamer will leave Bombay every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY from Carnac Bunder at 7-15 A.M. Returning the Steamer will leave Dasgaum every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 5-30 A.M.

Fares from Bombay to	Alibag.	Rewadunda.	Jinjira.	Srewerden.	Bankot.	Dasgaum.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
First Class	2 12	3 8	5 8	7 4	8 4	11 0
Second Class	1 2	1 8	2 4	3 0	3 6	4 8
Third Class	0 8	0 10	1 0	1 5	1 8	2 0
Horses or Carriages	2 0	2 8	4 0	5 4	6 0	8 0

CHILDREN under seven years half fare, under 2 years free.

PERSONAL LUGGAGE First Class 112 lbs., Second Class 56 lbs. and Third Class 28 lbs. free.

EXTRA LUGGAGE.—For each 10 lbs. or part of 10 lbs. one anna.

Passengers are required to obtain Tickets from the Bunder Clerks previous to their proceeding on board.

From the 28th instant the daily service to Thul, Alibag and Rewadunda will be discontinued.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

33, Medows Street, 17th March 1875.

N. B.—This is the shortest route to Mahableshwur, from which Dasgaum is distant only 35 miles with a good road the whole way.

SHIPPING.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FORTNIGHTLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, VIA SUEZ CANAL,

The regular Steamers leave TRIESTE on the 1st and 15th, and BOMBAY on the 5th and 20th of every month.

THE following or other First-class Steamers will be despatched from BOMBAY to TRIESTE:—

	Tons.	H.P.		
Passenger Steamer CASTORE,	2,700,	250,	on 20th March	1875.
Steamer MEMFI,	2,680,	250,	on 5th April	1875.
Passenger Steamer POLLUCE,	2,700,	250,	on 20th April	1875.
Passenger Steamer JUNO,	3,124,	400,	on 5th May	1875.
Cargo Steamer DIDO,	1,200,	150,	on 20th May	1875.

The Passenger Steamers have excellent First and Second Class accommodation, the others have room for a few Cabin Passengers at £40 to TRIESTE.

Rates of Passage-money by Passenger Steamers (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices):—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	£45 0	£35 0	£19-0
To Port Said	£38 6	£23 0	£14-6
To Suez	£32 8	£22 0	£13-7

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the Agency of the Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

A. C. GUMPERT, Agent.

28, Bombay Green, 19th March 1875.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE JOHNSTON & CO., AUCTION SALE OF COTTON, LINSEED & TOOR. TO-MORROW WEDNESDAY, the 31st instant, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction at 1 P.M. at their sale room, No. 28, Apollo Street, by the order of the Official Assignee and on account and risk of Trecumjee Wejee, an Insolvent, the following goods consisting:—

91 Bags Linseed, 23 bales of Cotton and 1 bag Toor.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 30th March 1875.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE AND CO.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 30th instant, Messrs. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Auction Room, the following Goods:—

6 Bales Grey Shirtings.
4 „ Grey T Cloth
2 „ Grey Jaconets.
3 Cases Colour Prints.
4 „ Colour Muslin.
2 „ White Dhooties.
3 „ White arries.
2 Cases Fancy Glassware, consisting of Flower Vases, Toilet Bottles, Scent Bottles, Decanters, &c, &c.
10 Boxes Quart Brandy.

S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.

Bombay, 30th March 1875.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 4, FORBES STREET.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT No. 77 OF 1874.

Sorabjee Nanabhoy Guzder .... Plaintiff.

vs.

Rustomjee Nanabhoy Guzder and Henry Gamble Official Assignee and Assignee of the estate and effects of the defendant Rustomjee Nanabhoy Guzder an Insolvent and Charles Tye, Manager of the Land Mortgage Bank, William George Pedder, Municipal Commissioner of Bombay, Dossabhoy Byramjee, Jamsetjee Bhicajee, Goverdhundass Nurrotumdas, Jora Dewa, Bhima Takerhund and Lallia Dewa trading under the name and style of Jora Dewa and Company and Manecjee Sorabjee Powvalla .... Defendants.

Pursuant to an order made in this suit by the Honourable Mr. Justice Bayley on the 11th day of March 1875, and under instructions received from L. A. Watkins, Esquire, the special Commissioner appointed by the said order Messrs Bennett & Co. Auctioneers, will sell by public auction, on the premises, if not previously disposed of by private contract, commencing at Mazagon on Wednesday the 7th and Thursday the 8th days of April next, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, the following valuable properties situate respectively at Mazagon and Pursootum Chimnajee's street within the Fort.

CHALK, AND TURNER, Plaintiffs Solicitors

Lot No. 1.

All that piece of ground with the two sheds and well standing thereon situate at Mazagon, containing 4,693 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by 4th Moojwar Pakaddy Road, on the west by Lots Nos. 2 and 5, on the north partly by the Nawab's Tank Road, and partly by the vacant Government land, and on the south by the Portuguese Church of Senhora de Gloria.

Lot No. 2.

All that piece of ground with the bungalow and out houses standing thereon situate at Mazagon aforesaid and assessed by the Municipal Commissioner under No. 10 containing 5,047 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the Lot No. 1, on the west by the Lots Nos. 3 and 4, on the north partly by a Tank partly by Nawab's Tank Road and partly by vacant Government land, and on the south partly by Lot No. 5 and partly by Lot No. 1.

Lot No. 3.

All that piece of ground with the Bungalow and out houses, standing thereon situate at Mazagon aforesaid, and assessed by the Municipal Commissioner under No. 8 containing by admeasurement 7,007 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by Lots Nos. 2 and 5 on the west partly by the Nawab's Tank, and partly by Chinar Ranojee Street, on the north partly by the Fire temple of the late Nanabhoy Jamsetjee Guzder, and partly by the Nawab's Tank Road, and on the south partly by Lot No. 4 and partly by Lot No. 5.

Lot No. 4.

All that piece of ground with the Bungalow and out houses standing thereon situate at Mazagon aforesaid, assessed by the Municipal Commissioner under No. 9 containing by admeasurement 2,529 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the Lot No. 5, on the the west by the Chinar Ranojee Street, on the north by Lot No. 3 and on the south by the property of Nowrojee Bomonjee Cooper and others.

Lot No. 5.

All that piece of ground, with the Bungalow and out houses standing thereon situate at Mazagon aforesaid and assessed by the Municipal Commissioner under No. 22 containing by admeasurement 3,138 square yards or thereabouts and bounded on the east partly by Lot No. 1 and partly by the Portuguese Church of Senhora de Gloria on the west partly by Lots Nos. 3 and 4 and partly by the property of other person, and on the north partly by lot No. 2, and partly by lot No. 3, and on the south partly by the Church Street, and partly by the said Church of Senhora de Gloria.

The Fort property.

All that piece of Pazendary land with the three dwelling houses and buildings standing thereon, situate respectively in Cawasjee Patell Street, and Purshotum Chimnajee Street, within the Fort of Bombay and respectively assessed by the Municipal Commissioner under Nos. 38, 10, and 11 containing by admeasurement 700 7-9 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by Cawasjee Patell Street on the west by partly by Purshotum Chimnajee Street and partly by the property of Limjee Dossabhoy on the north by the property of Cawasjee Eduljee Bisney, and on the south partly by the property of Dorabjee Muncherjee and partly by the property of Limjee Dossabhoy.

N.B.—The property lastly above described will be sold in one or more lots to suit the convenience of purchasers.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome Household Furniture best Plated, Rich Crockery and Glassware, a Sewing Machine by Willcox and Gibbs, a full-toned Harmonium by Alexandre (if not previously disposed of) a handsome English-built Mail Phaeton, convertible into a Waggonette, a collection of choice plants, &c., at No. 19, Marine Lines, Esplanade.

THIS DAY TUESDAY, the 30th instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction, at his Residence, at the abovementioned place, the valuable handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelainware, &c., the property of Surgeon-Major J. Mills, the same comprises handsome straw stem glassware, rich dinner, breakfast and dessert services, best platedware such as a set of dish covers containing 4 cruet stands, breakfast companion, ice pitcher, butter pot, waiter, table and chamber candlesticks, &c., handsome French polished furniture, such as a set of camp tables in 2 and 4 pieces, sideboard, dining-room chairs, screens, circular, pair and card tables, easy and drawingroom chairs, English pattern half-backed sofas, whatnots, chiffoniers a sweet toned harmonium, a fire-rate double-barrelled breech-loading gun by "Adams," with apparatus in case, handsome English brass four-post bed-stead, camp cots, dressing and washing tables, toilette and cheval glasses, clothes and gown presses, wardrobes, a first-rate sewing machine by "Willcox and Gibbs," chest of drawers, dispense articles, cooking utensils, a large collection of choice and rare plants, garden pump, roller, &c.

AT 2 P.M.

A handsome English built mail-phaeton, convertible into a waggonette.

A set of English single harness hunting saddles, &c.

Catalogues are published, and the property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome household furniture, plated, glass, and porcelainware, if not previously disposed of by private contract, a beautiful toned cottage grand piano, made expressly for the climate, ordered direct from "Broadwood and Sons," and only eight months in use, a pair of well-matched fast-trotting grey Arab horses, with an English Sociable in good order a large collection of choice plants, ferns, &c., at middle Colaba.

On SATURDAY, the 10th proximo, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction at his residence, at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome household furniture, piano, carriages, horses, plants, &c., the property of N. SPENCER, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome household Furniture, best plated, rich Crockery and Glassware, a full toned grand square Piano, a first class English-built Baroache, a handsome English-built light Brougham, a pair of well matched Arab Horses, a serviceable brougham Horse, Plants, &c., at Breach Candy.

On WEDNESDAY, the 14th proximo, at 1 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction at the abovementioned place the whole of the valuable and handsome household furniture, piano carriages, horses, &c., the property of Joan Campbell, Esq., deceased.

Full particulars will be given hereafter. Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome Household furniture, best plated rich crockery and glassware a first class sweet toned Semi-Grand Piano by "Soundy & Co.," a full size slate billiard table by "Bennett," a fine collection of choice plant &c at Malabar Hill.

On THURSDAY, the 15th Proximo, Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction at his residence at the abovementioned place the valuable and handsome household furniture piano, billiard Table, &c., the property of Lieut.-Col. White.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable and richly Carved Blackwood Household Furniture set of Sterling Silver for 18 persons, best plated, rich Crockery and Glassware, a sweet toned Harmonium by "Alexandre" with 14 stops, splendid Pier Glasses, with Console Tables, a valuable collection of chromo-lithographs and Engravings, rich Carpets, a Large Musical Box with flute accompaniment, a First class open carriage, an English built Buggy by Silk and Sons, an English built Miniature Brougham, by Thorn, a pair of serviceable Fleabitten Grey Carriage Horses, Child's Pony and Saddle, Milch Buffalo, Guzerat Cow, a fine collection of Choice Plants, &c., at the Tower, Middle Colaba.

On THURSDAY, the 22nd proximo, at 1 P.M., Messrs. BENNET & Co., are instructed to submit to Public Auction, at his residence, at the abovementioned place, the whole of the valuable and Handsome Household Furniture, Carriages, Horses, &c., the property of J. R. Duxbury Esquire.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable and Handsome Household Furniture Plated, Glass, and Porcelainware, a First class Open Carriage, a strong Buggy, Handsome horses, Plants, &c., at Mount Road, Mazagon.

On WEDNESDAY, the 28th proximo, at 1 P.M., Messrs BENNETT and Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction, at his Residence, at the undermentioned place the valuable and handsome Household Furniture Plated, Glass and Porcelainware, carriages, horses, &c. the property of W. Adams, Esq.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 30th March 1875.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SIGNOR G. INZOLI'S CONCERT.

The above Concert will take place on the AFTERNOON OF WEDNESDAY 31ST, AT 5 O'CLOCK, under the distinguished Patronage of H. E. THE GOVERNOR.

CH. HAAS.

PIANIST OF THE CONSERVATOIRE OF STUTTGART.

Having arrived in Bombay has kindly consented to play:—

Th. Ritter .... Les courriers.
Rubinstein .... Romance.
Ch. Haas .... Valse Esquisse.

On his magnificent Grand, PIANO FORTE.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Reserved Seats .... Rs. 4
Family Tickets, to admit Three .... „ 10
Unreserved Seats .... „ 2
Back Seats .... „ 1

Tickets may be obtained of Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY.

On SATURDAY, the 3rd April, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Company's Steam-ship GOLCONDA, 1,909 Tons, and 450 H.P., Captain S. D. Shallard, will be despatched as above calling at Galle.

For Freight or Passage apply to

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

3, Rampart Row, 27th March 1875.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES per S. S. AKSAI, are hereby informed of the arrival of the vessel and requested TO TAKE DELIVERY AT ONCE of their respective Goods. No claim of any kind will be paid after the departure of the Steamer unless it be previously passed by the Captain.

W. NICOL, & CO., Agents.

Bombay, 29th March 1875.

FOR SALE, a WHITE ARAB—sound, powerful, good temper, and from 7 to 8 years old. Apply to

Lieut.-Col. BONUS, Kurrachee.

THE ALLIANCE SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, Limited.—NOTICE is hereby given that the FIRST DIVIDEND at the rate of Rupees one hundred and seventy five per share will be PAID on and after SATURDAY the 3rd April 1875 at the Registered Office of the Company No. 1, Nesbit Lane, Fort, to those shareholders whose names were on the Company's register on the 24th March 1875.

TAPIDASS WURJDASS, & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 30th March 1875.

THE MANOCKJEE PETIT'S SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY.—NOTICE is hereby given that an ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders will be held in the Registered Office of the Company No. 5, Hornby Row, on MONDAY the 5th day of April next, at 3 P. M., to transact the following business:—

1st. To receive the Directors' Report and Audited accounts for the year ending 31st December 1874.
2nd. To declare a Dividend.
3rd. To appoint two Directors in the place of those retiring but who are eligible for re-election.
4th. To appoint two Auditors for the current Year and to fix their remuneration.

By order of the Board,

C. & F. DINSHAWJEE, Agents.

Bombay, 26th March 1875.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

C. SPRING BAROUCHE by Laurie and Marner for sale, at Mr. Collett's Coach Works, 179 Breach Candy Road.

MAIL PHAETON, by Kinross, for sale, light and in good order Also, handsome pair of young iron-grey Galloways.—Wm. WATSON, & Co., 23 Apollo Street.

FOR SALE, a miniature BROUGHAM with Horse and Harness. Price Rs. 850. Apply to R. SCOTT & Co., Veterinary Stables, Girgaum.

WANTED, a respectable European FEMALE to go to England about the 20th April with a Lady and two children. Address stating terms to A. B. Office of this Paper.

UNITED EVANGELISTIC COMMITTEE.

The Rev. A. N. SOMERVILLE, from GLASGOW, will DELIVER an EVANGELISTIC ADDRESS at the following places, at 8 o'clock in the evening:—

TUESDAY, and WEDNESDAY, 30th and 31st March, in the FRAMJEE COWASJEE HALL, ESPLANADE.

Mr. SOMERVILLE will deliver a Lecture in the Baptist Chapel TO-DAY, (TUESDAY,) at 5 P. M.

Subject "THE BIBLE, AND HOW TO READ IT."

There will be a Meeting for Young Men at the close of the Evangelistic service in the Framjee Cowasjee Hall on WEDNESDAY EVENING.

A Daily Meeting for Prayer in connection with the Services will be held on the above days, in the FREE CHURCH (ESPLANADE), from 7 30 A.M. to 8-30 A.M., at which Mr. SOMERVILLE, will preside.

The Hymns to be sung at these Services will be selected from those used by Messrs. Moody and Sankey at their Meetings.

NOW READY,

MOUNTED INFANTRY: AN ESSAY.

BY CAPTAIN HOGG,

CADRE 2ND BOMBAY CAVALRY AND ADJUTANT POONA HORSE.

May be had at this Office. Price Re. 1.

JAMSEDJEE NOWROJEE, CABINET MAKER AND GENERAL MERCHANT, KALBADAVIE ROAD, BOMBAY.

For detailed and full Description of Stock, see Wednesday's and Saturday's "Gazette."

SAVORY & MOORE'S BEST FOOD FOR INFANTS,

Resembles Mother's Milk more closely than any other kind of Food, perfectly fulfilling its object—that of promoting the growth and health of the Child. The Royal Families of England and Russia are supplied with this Food, and the Medical Profession recommend it with the utmost confidence and certainty of success.

See Medical Certificates and Opinions.

Wholesale and Retail of the Manufacturers,

143, NEW BOND STREET, LONDON, W.,

And retail of all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the World, who also supply SAVORY and MOORE'S DIGESTIVE COCOA, for Dyspeptic and delicate persons of all ages.

ESTABLISHED IN 1832.

BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA, THE GREAT PURIFIER OF THE BLOOD.

The quickest and most certain cure for

SCROFULA,
RHEUMATISM,
FOUL ERUPTIONS,
OLD SORES, and ULCERS.

All kinds of diseases or sores arising from impure blood and humors.

IT NEVER FAILS

In effecting a complete cure, if used a sufficient length of time

BRISTOL'S SUGAR COATED PILLS.

GUARANTEED PURELY VEGETABLE.

Are the only Pills which contain

LEPTANDRIN AND PODOPHYLLIN.

These two powerful antibilious plants are a sure cure for all disease of the Stomach, Liver and Bowels, Headache, Indigestion, Dizziness, Pain in the Side or Back, and especially BILIOUSNESS.

They never weaken nor gripe, unless the stomach is very foul, and they are

EASY TO TAKE.

IMPERISHABLE FRAGRANCE, MURRAY AND LANMAN'S CELEBRATED FLORIDA WATER,

THE RICHEST, MOST LASTING, YET MOST DELICATE OF ALL PERFUMES, FOR USE ON THE HANDKERCHIEF, At the TOILET, And in the BATH.

As there are imitations and counterfeits, always ask for the Florida Water, prepared by the Sole Proprietors,

LANMAN AND KEMP, NEW YORK.

General Agents—Messrs. EWART, LATHAM & Co., Bombay, Messrs. Whitney Brothers & Co., Calcutta. Sub-Agents—BHAIMEA and HIPTOOLA, Nos. 17 and 29 near Jumma Musjid, Bombay.

HOTELS.

MATHERAN.—The CLARENDON HOTEL is OPEN to VISITORS. Accommodation First-class, and for Ladies there are separate Bungalows attached to the Hotel which command beautiful views of Bombay and Matheran

Terms—Moderate.

NOTICES.

D'ARCY READ'S "GHOST."

TUESDAY, MARCH 30TH.

UNDER THE IMMEDIATE PATRONAGE OF H. E. THE GOVERNOR.

THURSDAY, APRIL 1ST.

SATURDAY, APRIL 3RD.

Reserved Tickets at SOUNDY'S

FOR SALE, at the BOMBAY EDUCATION SOCIETY'S PRESS, Byculla.

Maps of the REWA KANTA DISTRICT on the scale of 2 miles to an inch.

PRICE PER COPY.	Rs. a.
Unmounted in 2 Sheets	5 4
Mounted in one Sheet	8 4

L. C. BARTON, LIEUT.-COLONEL

Political Agent, Rewa Kanta.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY

NOTICE.

CONVEYANCE OF COTTON TO COLABA SIDINGS.

NOTICE is hereby given that, on and after Thursday the 1st April next, until further notice, Cotton brought by this Railway into Bombay, can, if desired by the owners, be conveyed direct to this Company's sidings at Colaba.

On account of the longer distance over which the Cotton will be conveyed by Railway, an extra charge of one pie per Maund will be made in addition to the usual charges now made for Cotton brought by this Railway into Bombay.

Consignees must, in the case of Cotton that is consigned to Colaba, make their own arrangements to take delivery at the sidings, as is now done at other Stations of this Company in Bombay.

A wharfage charge of four annas per Maund for each day, or part of a day, will be made upon all Cotton which is not removed within Twenty-Four hours after arrival.

Senders should state, on the consignment note, that the Cotton is to be sent to the Colaba sidings. Cotton not so ordered to be sent to Colaba will, as heretofore, be brought to Boree Bunder.

HENRY CONDER, General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 22nd March 1875.

THE UMBALLA GREAT ENGLISH DERBY SWEEPS 1875.

No. 1 Sweep. Tickets Rs. 100 (one hundred each)
No. 2 „ „ 10 (ten each)

5 (FIVE) per cent will be deducted from the total amount of each sweep for the benefit of the Umballa Race Fund.

After paying all the working expenses 4 (four) per cent will be divided among those who draw starters, except the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Horses, in each sweep.

OF THE REMAINDER,

The winner to take ⅔ (two thirds.)
„ Second horse to take ¼ (one quarter.)
„ Third horse to take 1-12 (one twelfth.)

To close at noon (Gun-fire), on the 21st. May, and the drawing to take place at 9 p. m. the same day at Messrs. Parker's Rooms, Umballa.

Tickets will not be allotted on first halves of Notes, nor will receipt of first halves be acknowledged unless amounting to Rs. 100 or upwards.

Applications (with the Investors' full address legibly written,)—to be addressed, and Money orders, Drafts, &c. &c. to be made payable (Free of exchange in Umballa) to

THE HONORARY SECRETARY, Umballa Derby Sweeps, Umballa.

NOTICE.

The Umballa English Derby "Pari Mutuels" 1875 will commence business on the 15th April 1875, and remain open up to noon (Gun-fire) on the day of the Race 26th May 1875.)

Full particulars in due course.

LAHORE GREAT ENGLISH DERBY SWEEP 1875.

TICKETS—10 RUPEES.

After paying the working expenses the balance will be divided as follows:—

The Winner to take half:—

2nd Horse 5-16
3rd „ 3-16

To close the day before the Race.

The result of Drawing will be published in the Indian Newspapers. Application and Remittance to be made to the Secretary, Lahore.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS & Co., WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, and OPTICIANS, beg to draw the attention of Ladies and Gentlemen of Bombay and Out-stations to their entirely new stock of superior Gold and Silver Lever Hunting, Semi-hunting, and Crystal Case Watches, with all the latest improvements, specially manufactured for India, and warranted from 2 to 5 years. A large stock of handsome Jewellery of London Manufacture.

Watches and Jewellery sent free by Post all over India.

Palanquin, Travelling, and Office Clocks, with 8 day key lever escapement, warranted.

Repairs carefully executed with expedition and Guarantee.

Letters to be addressed: C. MARCKS & Co., No. 4, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

FAVRE, LEUBA, AND CO.,

4, HORNBY ROW,

BEG to draw the attention of the PUBLIC to their NEW STOCK of

SQUARE PALANQUIN TIME-PIECES, 5¼ by 3 1/4 inch.

PATENT LEVER ESCAPEMENT, with Alarm, Rs. 80.

This Clock can be highly recommended for its shape and correctness in going.

SILVER OPEN-FACE KEYLESS WATCHES, Patent Lever Escapement .... Rs. 40

SILVER OPEN-FACE KEYLESS CRYSTAL BACK WATCHES Patent Lever Escapement .... Rs. 40

BOTH WATCHES ARE GUARANTEED FOR ONE YEAR.

HAMILTON & CO., JEWELLERS, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

CASH PRICES.

	Rs.		Rs.
Bracelets, all Gold, stiff or flexible bands, and for Portraits	60	to	250
„ elegant, enamelled and set with Coral, Pearls, Turquoise, &c.	70	to	200
„ handsome, for evening wear, enamelled in colours, and set with Diamonds, Rubies, Emeralds, &c.	200	to	1,200
„ of Hair, neatly mounted in Gold	20	to	70
„ Silver-mounted, Pebble, and Malachite	10	to	45
Brooches, plain Gold, for morning wear	25	to	110
„ for Dress, enamelled, and set with stones more or less valuable	40	to	1,000
„ for Miniatures, revolving (also with cameo on one side)	40	to	110
„ exquisitely carved Onyx and Shell Cameos	50	to	180
„ of designs, for Archery and Croquet Prizes	50	to	100
„ Mourning, black enamelled, with appropriate emblems	40	to	80

INSPECTION RESPECTFULLY SOLICITED.

HAMILTON & CO.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

THE PATENT VERMIN ASPHYXIATOR, DISINFECTOR, VAPORIZOR, AND UNIVERSAL FUMIGATOR.

FOR DESTROYING	FOR DISINFECTING
RATS, SNAKES, REPTILES, INSECTS, &c., &c., &c.	HOSPITALS, VESSELS, DRAINS, ROOMS, BEDDING CLOTHES.

For PREVENTING CATTLE PLAGUE, PLEURO-PNEUMONIA, FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASES, &c.

For VAPORIZING—CHEMICAL COMPOUNDS.
For FUMIGATING—VINES AND GREENHOUSE PLANTS, &c.

PRICE—Rs. 40.

MANUFACTURERS:

JOHN WATTS & Co., 6, BROAD WEIR, BRISTOL.

AGENT IN BOMBAY:

THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.

A pamphlet giving a full description of the Machine can be had on application at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

☞ SIX OF THESE USEFUL MACHINES HAVE BEEN ORDERED BY THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA FOR USE IN CALCUTTA.

COLT'S NEW GOVERNMENT ARMY REVOLVER,

as recently adopted for the United States Cavalry, takes the ·450 central fire service Boxer Cartridge. It equals a rifle in range and in accuracy of fire, and is unequalled for durability of construction. It can be easily loaded and unloaded when dark, and can be carried with perfect safety when loaded. It far surpasses in efficiency and quality of make the numerous cheap pistols of various make which now flood the market.

COLT'S LARGE BORE BREECH-LOADING DERINGER,

for the waistcoat pocket, shoots hard and straight

COLT'S DERINGER REVOLVER,

for personal and house defence, fires a larger ball than any other Revolver of the same weight and size.

To be had through any respectable Gunmaker or Dealer in Arms, or from

COLT'S FIRE ARMS MANUFACTURING COMPANY, 14, Pall Mall, London, S.W.

MESSRS. THACKER, VINING AND CO., BOMBAY,

WOULD request attention to their large Stock of SURVEYING and MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS, DRAWING MATERIALS, ARTISTS' MATERIALS, &c., &c., of the very best quality and finish:—

	Rs. as.
THEODOLITES, by Elliott, and Troughton and Simms, 5 and 6 inch transit and 6 inch Everest patterns, with stands complete, Rs. 525, 625, and	690 0
DUMPY LEVELS, by Troughton and Simms, 10 and 14 inch, with Silver Ring Compass, at Rs. 285 and	310 0
"Y" LEVEL, 12 inch, with Silver Ring Compass, by Troughton and Simms	250 0
LEVELLING STAVES, Sopwith's 14 feet telescopic, by Troughton and Simms, with painted scale, each Rs. 50. Paper Scales for ditto, per set	3 0
PRISMATIC COMPASSES, by Elliott, Adie, and Stanley, 3 inch to 4½ inch, with stands, at Rs. 90, 92, 115, and	130 0
PARKES' 2 inch, without Stands, at	25 0
POCKET SEXTANT, with 3 inch Telescope, by Elliott	85 0
OPTICAL SQUARES, in Cases, by Elliott, at	18 0
CROSS STAFF HEAD, Circular Brass, with complete Circle on Silver in Cases, by Stanley, with Staff, at	40 0
CLINOMETER, Rule Form, with Sights and Levels, in Case, by Stanley	25 0
ABNEY'S POCKET LEVEL and CLINOMETER, in Leather Case, by Elliott	35 0
PANTAGRAPH, best Brass, by Elliott, 24 inch, Rs. 120; 30 inch	135 0
CAMERA LUCIDA with Shade, in Case, by Elliott	55 0
MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS, sets Mahogany and Rosewood, Tray Cases, by Elliott, at Rs. 40, 65, 110, 135, and	185 0
Ditto, by Stanley, at Rs. 24, 40, 60, 70, 75, 115, and	180 0
POCKET SETS of ditto, by Stanley, Electrum, Rs. 50; Brass	88 0
Plain Common Brass Sets, for rough use, at	8 8
PROPORTIONAL COMPASSES, with Rack Adjustment, by Elliott	38 0
Or of plainer finish, London made	22 0
PILLAR COMPASSES, by Elliott, in Cases, Rs. 18 and	30 0
NAPIER COMPASSES, by Elliott in Cases, Rs. 18 and	30 0
PORTABLE BEAM COMPASSES, by Elliott in Case	25 0
DRAWING PENS, by Elliott and Stanley, at Rs. 5-8 and	6 0
Ditto, Set of 6, assorted, with Handle, in Case, by Elliott	20 0
WHEEL PENS, with Box of 6, assorted Wheels, by Elliott	10 8
DOUBLE-ROAD PEN, by Elliott	9 8
OPISOMETERS, by Elliott, in Cases, at	3 8
PLANIMETERS, Amsler's Patent, by Elliott, in Case	45 0

Spare Dividers—Half Set Compasses—Bow-pens and Pencils—Spring Bow-pens, Pencils, and Dividers in Sets—Pocket Dividers, &c., &c., by Elliott and Stanley, at various prices.

	Rs. as.
PROTRACTORS, CIRCULAR, with Single or Double Folding Arms, by Elliot and Stanley, in Cases at Rs. 50 65, and	93 8
Ditto, ditto, Plain, without Arms, by ditto ditto, at Rs. 24 and	28 0
Ditto, SEMI-CIRCULAR, with and without Arm, by Elliott, in Brass and Electrum, at Rs. 16-8 and	18 0
Ditto, RECTANGULAR, 6 inch, ivory, by Elliott and Stanley, at Rs. 5-8 and 6; Military Protractor red lined	6 8
Ditto, ditto, ditto, ROLLING, by Elliott	15 0
Ditto, ditto, BOXWOOD, at Rs. 2-4; "Aldershott" Protractor	2 12
PARALLEL RULERS, 6 inch—IVORY, Rs. 5 and 6; EBONY, 6 inch to 24 inch, at Rs. 1, 1-8, 3, 4, 5, and 8; EBONY ROLLING from 6 to 24 inch, at Rs. 5, 8, 11, 14, 16, 18, 21,; EBONY ROLLING, WITH IVORY GRADUATED EDGES, 6 to 30 inch at Rs. 9-8, 12-8, 16-8, 21, 25, 28, 33, and	42 0
BRASS ROLLING, in Cases, by Elliott, 6 to 30 inch, at Rs. 14, 16, 22, 26, 31, 36, 42 and	52 0
MEASURING TAPES, Chesterman's Metallic, in Leather Case, Rs. 33, 50, 66; and 100 feet long at Rs. 5-8, 6, 8 and	10
PATENT RIBBON STEEL, ditto 50, 66, and 100 feet long, at Rs. 20, 30 and	40
Ditto, SPRING, SELF-WINDING, 3, 6, 9, and 12 feet, at Rs. 3, 5-8 7-8, and	10 0
MEASURING CHAINS, Chesterman's, with Arrows of galvanized iron, 33, 50, 66, or 100 feet, Rs. 5-8, 8, 10, 13,; of Tempered Steel, ditto, ditto, at Rs. 7, 10, 12 and	16 0
SCALES of all kinds, in Boxwood and Ivory, by Elliott and Stanley, viz.,—ARCHITECT'S, Rs. 3 and 7-8; MARQUOIS, Rs. 10-8 and	52 8
PLOTTING, with Offsets, Rs. 3; or per set of 6, in Case, Rs. 20 and	25 0
TRIANGULAR PLOTTING, Rs. 9-8 to	35 8
METFORD'S SET OF IVORY POCKET SCALES, in Case, by Elliott	47 0
HOLTZAPFFEL'S DRAWING SCALES, per set, in Case	14 8
POCKET RULES, in Boxwood and Ivory, 1 and 2 feet, fourfold, Rs. 1-8 to	15 0
SECTORS, Ivory, by Elliott and Stanley, Rs. 5 and	8
T SQUARE, of plain mahogany, 18 to 36 inch, Rs. 1-8 to 2-8; of polished mahogony, with ebony edge, 18 to 54 inch, Rs. 4-8 to 14; of pear-wood, with single or double rabbet, 18 inch to 42 inch, Rs. 1-8 to Rs. 6; brass-bound, 18 inch to 30 inch, Rs. 4-8 to Rs. 6-8; or with shifting head, 24 to 42 inch Rs. 7-8 to	10 8
CURVES—*Railway Curves*, in pear-wood, set of 50, Rs. 28; in Cardboard, set of 60, Rs. 36 in vulcanite, set of 50, Rs 55; in zinc, set of 20, Rs. 40; *French Curves*, in pear-wood, set of 24	12 8
SET SQUARES, 45, 60, or 67½ degrees, various sizes, in pear-tree, As. 8 to Rs. 1-8; in vulcanite, As. 8 to Rs. 2-8; also in framed mahogany, electrum and brass, at from Rs. 4-8 to	12 0
SLOPES and BATTERS, set of 8 angles, in vulcanite	6 0
LETTERING SQUARES, set of 3, in vulcanite	3 8
STRAIGHT EDGES, Mahogany, with ebony edges, 2 to 4 feet, Rs. 2 to 5; in steel, 2 to 6 feet, per foot Rs. 2-8; brass, in case, 3 feet	15 0
DRAWING-BOARDS, LONDON-MADE, in plain deal, ½ inch clamped, pine or mahogany, with movable panel, 16 by 12, or 23 by 16 inches, Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 6-8; brass, slot-ledged, or with improved ebony edge, 16 by 12, 23 by 16, 31 by 23, 42 by 29, Rs. 3 to	14 8
FIELD BOOKS, each Rs. 2; LEVELLING BOOKS, each	2 8
METALLIC NOTE BOOKS, Limp covers, round corners, and band, No. 1 to 7, Rs. 1 to Rs. 2; with square corners and clasp, No. 1 to 9, and post 8vo., As. 14 to	2 0

Indian Ink (in sticks or liquid, in bottles), India rubber, Ink and Pencil Erasers, Mapping Pens, Steel Crow Quills, Drawing Pins, Stencil Plates (lists on application), Stencil Brushes, Stencil Ink, Horn Centres, Penknives, Ink, Inkstands, Pens, Penholders, Office Pencils, Letter Scales, Copying Presses, Copying Books, Memo. Books, Blotting Books, Blotting Pads, Ledgers, Cash Books, Journals, Private Ledgers, Writing Desks, Despatch Boxes, Paper Boxes, Deed Boxes, Cash Boxes, Stationary of all kinds, Carte-de-Visite Albums, Scrap Albums, Crest and Stamp Albums, Newspaper Extract Albums, &c., &c., &c.

METEOROLOGICAL AND OPTICAL INSTRUMENTS, &c.

	Rs. as.
ANEROID BAROMETERS, 4 inch, in case, with or without thermometer, by Negretti and Zambra, Rs. 48 and	55 0
POCKET SIZE, WATCH-FORM, compensated for temperature, at Rs. 65, 75, 100	110 0
THERMOMETERS, Maximum and Minimum, upright, on boxwood or metal scale, Rs. 2 to Rs. 10; on stand, with glass shade for table	15 0
CIRCULAR and CENTIGRADE, on Ivory, in pocket cases, Rs. 10 and	12 8
UNIVERSAL SUN-DIAL and COMPASS, with divided arc, in cases, 2 inch, Rs. 37-8; with 2 spirit levels to compass, 2½ inch, Rs. 50; 3 inch	60 0
MAGNETIC COMPASSES, pocket size, no cases, Rs. 6 and Rs. 6-8; Electro-plated, Rs. 15; in aluminium bronze gilt, Rs. 17-8; with hunting case, watch form	35 0
MICROSCOPES—Small Pocket Lens, Rs. 3; small Pocket Microscope, Rs. 18; Standard and Achromatic, by Collins, Beck, and Newton, Rs. 60, 70, 90	135
HAND MAGNIFIERS, German-silver frame and Ebony handle, 2 to 4½ inch, Rs. 2-8 to	10
SPECTACLES, best pebbles, concave or convex, per pair, in case	6 12
EYE-GLASSES, plain, unframed, Re. 1; double folding, in vulcanite	2 8
GOLD-FRAMED SPECTACLES, Rs. 35; ditto EYE-GLASSES	30 0
BINOCULARS and FIELD GLASSES, by Ross, Rs. 110 and	120 0
THE LADY'S GLASS, in aluminium, by Elliott, very beautiful and very light, Rs. 160; with Transposing Eye-pieces, by Elliott, Rs. 70; by Stanley and others, various sizes, from Rs. 40 to	86 4
TELESCOPES, by Elliott, Rs. 15 to	72 0

DRAWING MATERIALS AND ARTISTS' REQUISITES.

Messrs. T., V. & Co. keep always a large Stock of WINSOR & NEWTON'S WATER-COLOURS, moist and dry; Japanned Tin Colour Boxes, fitted complete with Moist Colours and Brushes, from Rs. 5-12 to Rs. 37-8; Dry Colour Boxes, fitted from Rs. 3-8 to Rs. 45; Newman's Tube Colours, also in boxes, 8 or 12 tube, Rs. 13-4 and 16. OIL COLOURS—Rowney's Oil Colour Boxes fitted very completely, at Rs. 20 to 25, 28, 45, 55; Porte-couleurs for small and hasty sketches, Illuminating Colours, and Boxes, fitted. Also WHATMAN'S BEST DRAWING PAPER in Sheets, Royal, Imperial, Double Elephant and Antiquarian sizes, or mounted on best Brown Holland, in rolls of 25 yards, in the same sizes, at Rs 75, 88, 115, and 20 per roll; or Rs. 3-4, 3-12, 5 and 8-8 per yard. IMITATION CRESWICK PAPER, HARDING'S IMPERIAL, WINSOR & NEWTON'S, GRIFFIN ANTIQUARIAN (the best Drawing Paper made, Rs. 6 per Sheet, 52 by 31 inches). TINTED CRAYON PAPER. CARTRIDGE PAPER, in Imperial and Double Elephant sizes (the latter Machine or hand-made). CONTINUOUS CARTOON PAPER, in rolls of 25 yards, 54 inch. WILLIAMS' SECTION PAPERS, in sheets, divided 16ths, 12ths, 16ths, and 20ths, per quire Rs. 22; or mounted in roll of 25 yards, 17 inch, divided 10ths, Rs. 75; or per yard Rs. 4; Section Books, large 8vo., divided 12ths, each ... 2 8

TRACING CLOTH, in rolls of 24 yards, 30 and 36 inches wide, Saugers's best, at Rs. 20 and 24 per roll; or Re. 1 and 1-4 per yard. TRACING PAPER, in sheets, 30 by 40, and 40 by 60, at per quire Rs. 5 and 12; or in rolls of 21 yards, 44 inch, per roll ... 8 8

ALSO SOLID SKETCH BLOCKS, BLOCK BOOKS of Whatman's best Drawing Papers, rough and smooth in all sizes, from 7 by 5 to 20 by 14, at prices ranging from Rs. 2-12 and 3-8, to Rs. 16 and 22. BLOCKS FOR SKETCHING IN OILS, 10 by 7 and 14 by 10, Rs. 6 and 9-8. MILITARY SKETCHING BLOCKS, Ruled Blue Lines, Rs. 5; or Paper, per quire Rs. 8. SKETCH BOOKS, PREPARED MILL'D BOARDS, OIL SKETCHING PAPER, PREPARED CANVASS, in rolls of 6 yards, from 3 feet to 5 feet, 2 inches wide, at per roll, Rs. 16, 25, 32, 40. OILS & VARNISHES, BRUSHES of all kinds, Camel Hair, Sable, and Hog Hair; Drawing Pencils, Bristol and Mounting Boards, Palettes, Mahl-Sticks, Brush Cases, and every possible requisite in Drawing and Painting.

THACKER, VINING AND CO., BOMBAY.

MRS. LAKE,

MILLINER, DRESS-MAKER, SILK MERCER, &c.,

HAS the pleasure to announce a FRESH ARRIVAL of choice and fashionable Millinery, &c., viz.:—

"*Dress Bonnets and Hats*," "Coloured Gauze Veils, Superior Kid Gloves."
Coarse Straw Hats untrimmed "White and Coloured," "Ball Dresses."
New Coloured Muslins, Prints and Brilliants, Ball Room Fans.
White Muslins, Polonaizes "*Ready Made*," "White Kid Boots."
"Linen Cuffs and Collars in the newest shapes, Plain and Trimmed.
Silk and Satin Evening Dresses, Hair Chignons "newest Styles."
"*French Corsets*," "*Nursing Stays*," Ladies' Fancy Garters, Tortoise Shell Combs.
Feathers, Flowers, Ribbons, Ladies White and Black Silk Stockings.
Coloured Gauze Veils, Crinolines, Crinolettes, Flounced Muslin Skirts.
Silks, Satins, Serges, &c., Boys' White Silk and Blue Serge Suits.
Infants' Cloaks and Pelisses.
Infants' Hoods White and Coloured, Baby's Bibs, Warm Gaiters for children.
White Satin Shoes and Boots, White Kid Boots.
Black Cloth Polonaizes and Jacquettes, Ladies' Hats and Bonnets, latest styles.
Hair Chignons newest style, Flowers, Gold, Silver, &c., in great variety.
"*Travelling Dresses in the latest styles.*"

Uxbridge House, 7, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, March 1875.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS & COMPANY,

WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, AND OPTICIANS.

A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF SPECTACLES WARRANTED BEST WHITE PEBBLES:

Gold Spectacles with Case	Rs. 30	Gold Eyeglasses	Rs. 25
Steel Spectacles with Case	„ 16	Steel Eyeglasses	„ 10

FULL PARTICULARS ABOUT WATCHES AND JEWELLERY WILL BE FOUND ELSEWHERE.

Bombay, 4, Hummum Street. C. MARCKS & Co.

NOTICES.

PIANO INSTRUCTION, TUNING AND REPAIRING BY MR. P. A. LOPES.

LESSONS given on Piano, Harmonium and Violin, Pianos, &c., Repaired, Tuned and Regulated, and also received for Repairs and on Commission Sale.

Mr. Lopes trusts that his several years' experience in the above line in Bombay will induce his numerous Constituents and the Public to continue to favour him with their patronage.

Byculla Terrace, Bellassis Road.

PURVEYING AND GENERAL AGENCY.—Mr. E. MANOCKJEE in respectfully thanking his numerous CONSTITUENTS, both in Bombay and Outstations, for the patronage and support they have hitherto so kindly extended to him, and solicits the continuance of that support in both the supplying of their daily requirements as well as that of every necessaries, such as Clothiery, Furniture, Crockery, Wines, &c.

Receiving and Despatching Packages to and from Europe and India.

Crawford Market.

COPPERPLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c.

VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order, at a moderate prices.

Specimens may be seen at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

NOTICES.

TENDERS are INVITED by the ANGLO-INDIAN SPINNING and MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited, for the CONSTRUCTION of MILL PREMISES and MASONRY TANK on the site chosen for the Company's Mill—on application at the Office of the Company full particulars will be given, and copies of the specifications and forms of tender furnished to intending contractors on payment of rupees five. Separate tenders must be filled up and returned sealed and endorsed respectively "Tender for Mill premises" and "Tender for Tank" on the 29th March 1875, at or before twelve o'clock. The Company do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order of the Local Committee,

JAMES H. LATIMER, Secretary.

March 18th, 1875.

NOTICE.—The time for receiving the above Tenders is extended to 12 o'clock on FRIDAY, 2nd April.

ROWLAND AND CO. SADDLERY AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT, 19, MEADOW STREET AND RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

Every description of SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS, HORSE CLOTHING, SADDLE CLOTHS, HUNTING, RIDING and DRIVING WHIPS, always on hand.

ORDERS promptly attended to, and the repairs of Saddlery, Harness, &c., carefully executed.

OUTSTATION ORDERS should be accompanied by a REMITTANCE or Reference for Payment in Bombay.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

MONDAY EVENING, 29TH MARCH 1875.

THE Liverpool Cotton Market is closed till to-morrow morning, so that we have had nothing new in the shape of an actual market report since Thursday evening's telegrams. The American figures are to hand up to the end of the week, and these still form the guiding influence. Last week's receipts were somewhat larger than generally expected, but Saturday's were again small, and should the figures for the two days come proportionately small, we may expect to-morrow morning's accounts from Liverpool to show increased firmness. To date the comparisons are now as follows.

	1875.	1874	1873
Total recpts. since 1st Sept.	3,147,000	3,370,000	3,013,000
" Exports to U. K. ..	1,370,000	1,366,000	1,280,000
Stocks at the Ports......	652,000	601,000	553,000

Buyers here seem to anticipate Liverpool opening at advanced prices, as during the holidays, and to-day, there has been a very active enquiry at hardening rates throughout. All descriptions have been in demand to a certain extent, but Ginned Broach has been exceptionally so, large purchases having been made on account of first sellers at Rs. 240 to Rs. 242 per candy. After the close of March shipments, however, this quality is generally expected to give way in value somewhat, the selection being now very inferior, and present prices, therefore, disproportionately high. Mowa ready has found buyers at Rs. 204½, Akote at Rs. 205 full pressed and Good Fair Omra at Rs 197 per candy full pressed. Last week's receipts, owing to the holidays, were comparitively small, only 37,585 bales against 59,733 bales last week and 63,932 bales for the corresponding week last year. We shall probably make up for the deficiency this week, however, the figures for the two days being 20,625 bales.

IMPORT of all kinds are very quiet Grey Goods particularly so, to-day's transactions having been most unimportant.

Our MONEY MARKET has undergone some little change of late, appearances for the time being having assumed a decidedly firmer aspect. Money has not actually become scarcer in the bazaar, but the advance of the Bengal's rates of discount in Calcutta on Thursday last, and the fact of some of the Exchange banks being temporarily somewhat lightly supplied with funds, has induced a tighter aspect. There is nothing, however, in the general surroundings of the Market to warrant a belief in a lengthened period of dear money. On the contrary the present feeling has all the appearance of being only temporary, and so far as cotton requirements are concerned this is unquestionably the case. March shipments once completed, the demand will fall slacker again and the present may not improbably prove the tightest of the season.

The New Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on the 27th instant shows the following alterations :—

Government Balance at H. O.	Dec.	Rs.15,66,457
Do. do. Branches	Inc. "	1,93,359
Deposits	Dec. "	4,83,577
Government Securities	Inc. "	60,639
Loans	Dec. "	5,73,479
Bills Discounted	Dec. "	7,00,839
Cash Balances with Correspondents	Inc. "	95,410
Cash and Currency Notes	Dec. "	7,70,780

The leading feature in this is, of course, the large reduction in the Government Balance owing to Council drafts, but otherwise the statement is really favourably the falling off in Loans and Discounts being by no means indicative of an active demand for accommodation.

STERLING EXCHANGE has been very firm to-day at fully Thursday's closing figures. We quote :—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 10⅛d.	per Rupee.
Do. 6 months' sight	1s. 10 17/32d.	"
Credits 3 months' sight	1s. 10¼d.	"
Documents 3 months' sight	1s. 10 17-32d.	"

On Calcutta there has been some little pressure to sell, especially 60 days' sight at 1½ per cent. discount but there are few buyers. Government Paper is irregular and prices to a great extent nominal.

SHARES show more steadiness, the report that one of the leading speculators, who, a few days ago was regarded as very doubtful, had been able to meet his engagements, having imparted a more cheerful tone. Spinning Scrip is better all round.

FREIGHTS are still most depressed. By sail to Liverpool £1.17-6 to £2 may be quoted, and by steam the same with few engagements being made even at these figures.

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY (LIMITED).

STATEMENT of the affairs of the New Bank of Bombay (Limited) as on the 27th March, compared with the statement issued on 20th March :—

LIABILITIES.	20th March. Rs.	27th March. Rs.
Proprietors' Capital :—		
First Issue of 10,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each, fully paid ... Rs. 50,00,000		
Second Issue of do. of Rs. 100 do. ... 10,00,000		
Do. do. paid to account of 2nd Call of Rs. 125 per share ... 12,48,125		
Do. do. paid to account of 3rd Call of Rs. 25 per share ... 2,49,600		
Do. do. paid to account of 4th Call of Rs. 125 per share ... 12,42,375		
Do. do. paid to account of 5th Call of Rs. 125 per share ... 12,33,375	99,71,475	99,73,475
Reserve Fund, invested in Government Securities	15,50,000	15,50,000
Government General Treasury Balance at Head Office	84,43,098	68,76,631
Do do. do. at Branches	30,65,427	32,58,786
Other Deposits	1,36,11,776	1,31,28,499
Post Bills	20,631	20,631
Cash Credits, undrawn	6,77,533	5,62,919
	3,75,39,930	3,53,70,941
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	41,50,354	42,10,993
Cash Credits, on Security of Government Paper, Bullion, and Merchandise	15,91,455	15,53,377
Loans on Security of do. do.	33,25,638	27,52,159
Current Accounts, overdrawn	53,133	11,328
Bills Discounted	1,68,79,731	1,61,78,892
Stamps	4,784	4,716
Dead Stock ... Rs. 5,06,969		
Amount applied in reduction ,, 1,15,000	3,91,969	3,91,969
Bullion	......	......
Cash Balances with Correspondents	4,32,464	5,27,874
Cash and Currency Notes	1,05, 0,413	97,39,633
	3,75,39,930	3,53,70,941

BANK OF BENGAL.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 23rd March as compared with that for 16th March :—

LIABILITIES.	16th March. Rs. a. p.	23rd March Rs. a. p.
Capital	2,20,00,000 0 0	2,20,00,000 0 0
Reserve Fund	16,05,525 13 1	16,05,375 13 1
Treasury Balance	2,55,42,503 6 7	2,97,27,542 3 7
Total Deposits	2,72,64,051 8 10	2,41,68,422 3 7
Bank Post Bills, &c.	6,27,820 5 0	10,92,973 15 11
Sundries	6,26,764 13 4	6,66,507 10 4
Rs.	8,06,66,065 14 10	7,92,60,821 14 6
ASSETS.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Government Securities	1,65,39,414 1 4	1,64,05,651 9 4
Loans on Govt. Securities	75,09,999 0 0	77,45,414 0 0
Credits on ditto	37,50,370 15 9	46,52,436 4 3
Bills discounted	2,09,31,155 0 7	2,11,45,328 7 11
Dead Stock	10,89,288 10 3	10,81,408 14 1
Stamps	13,184 5 11	12,782 3 11
Balances with other Banks	2,87,414 7 9	4,28,010 9 3
Sundries	22,412 5 4	22,149 10 2
Bullion	48,631 0 3	52,715 6 6
Cash at Head Office	5,02,67,820 14 11	5,15,47,897 1 5
Do. at Branches	3,03,98,8 4 15 11	2,77,12,924 13 1
Rs.	8,06,66,665 14 10	7,92,60,821 14 6

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's s. s. INDIA, 656 tons, Captain J. Henderson, sailed yesterday for H. Coast, and Kurrachee, with a general cargo and three hundred and fifty seven deck passengers.

THE SHIP PEARL OF INDIA, 1,269 tons, Captain R. Sterling, arrived in harbour on the 28th instant from Greenock (October 31st), with a cargo of 1,578 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Finlay Muir and Co.

THE SHIP WAR SPIRIT, 1,164 tons, Captain W. Duncan, arrived in harbour on the 27th instant from Greenock (November 27th), with a cargo of 1,824 tons coals The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Finlay Muir and Co.

THE S. S. CHARLES W. ANDERSON, 937 tons, Captain R. Clark, arrived in harbour yesterday from Newcastle (February 16th), calling at Malta, and Port Said, via the Suez Canal, with a cargo of 1,635 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. W. Nicol and Co.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's s. s. AFRICA, 1,308 tons, Captain C. C. D. Hutcheson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Coast and Calcutta, with a general cargo and the following passengers.—Messrs. Barker, Mickley, Allardice and Mellican, and twenty seven deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. Co.'s s. s. BURMAH, 670 tons, Captain T. Sanders, arrived in harbour yesterday from P. Gulf via Kurrachee, with a cargo and the following passengers—Mr. J. Tarrent, Nabob of Lucknow, seventeen followers, and one hundred and twenty five deck passengers.

THE S. S. AXSIM, 1,146 tons, Captain A. Boltine, arrived in harbour yesterday from Odessa (Feb. 20th), calling at Constantinople, Port Said, Suez, Jeddah, and Aden, via the Suez Canal with a general cargo and thirty twenty one first class, and three hundred and thirty eight pilgrims. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. W. Nicol and Co.

ARRIVALS.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
28	Pearl of India	Stirling	Greenock, Oct 31.
	Africa (s)	Hutcheson	Calcutta, Mar 5.
	Axsim (s)	Boltine	Odessa, Feb 20.
	C. W. Anderson (s)	Clark	Newcastle, Feb 16.
	Burmah (s)	Sanders	Bussorah, Mar 11.

DEPARTURES.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
28	H M S Jumna	Gordon	England.
29	India (s)	Henderson	K Coast & Kurrachee.
	Deccan (s)	Gaty	Southampton.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday :—

Steamer Hydaspes, to Southampton &c.
Steamer St. George, to London and Continent.
Steamer Burmah, to P. Gulf via Kurrachee.
Steamer Almora, to Coast & Calcutta.
Ship Tabor, to Havre.
Ship Richard Ralands, to Fylmouth.

DAILY IMPORTS.—MARCH 29.

FROM LONDON.

Wycliffe s, 2 hogsheads portwine, Manockjee Bhicajee.
Yeddo s, 50 cases whisky and 5 hogsheads portwine, Jamsetjee Nowrojee; 35 cases cotton, Jamsetjee Framjee; 250 barrels cement, Heptoola Shaik Adum & Co; 150 cases papers, Volkart Bros; 500 casks cement, Aldridge Salmon & Co; 71 cases papers, John S Elmore & Co.
Tagus s 500 casks cement Aldridge Salmon & Co.
Good Hope s, 152 cases papers, Volkart Bros.
North Tyne s, 105 casks beer, Jamsetjee Nowrojee.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Maurice, 613 boxes brandy, Nowrojee Ardaseer & Son.
Assyria s, 50 cases brandy C. Bonnevisille & Co.
Persia s, 100 boxes brandy, S R Scobhia; 141 cases brandy Jeewanjee Ruttonjee Sons.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—MARCH 26.

McMullin, Colonel, Bengal 1st Native Infantry, on furlough from Gorruckpore.
Scott, Captain, Bombay 2nd Queens, on leave, from Sattara.
Leckie, Captain, Bombay 56th Regt, on duty, from Kurrachee.
Hobson, Captain, Bombay 22nd Regt N I, on leave, from Baroda.
Macbeth, D, Surg Genl, Bengal A M D, on duty, from Lucknow.
Browne, Major, Bengal 6th P Infantry, on furlough, from Baun.
Walcott, Captain, Bombay Coast Dept, on duty, from Hydrabad.
Boyd, Major, Bombay Coast on duty from Baroda.
Nutt, Captain, Bombay Political Dept, on duty, from Bhownuggur.

MARCH 27.

Tomlinson, Surg, Bombay A M D, on duty, from Poona.
Bennett, Surg Major, Bengal A M D, on leave, from Roorkee.
Murray, Surg, Bengal I M D, to appear before a Med Board from Segowlie.
Sibthorpe, Major, Bombay 9 h Regt N I, on leave, from Baroda.
Mackenzie, Lieut Bengal R A, to appear before a Med Board, from Allahabad.
Hammond, Vet Surg, Bengal R A, on leave from Meerut.
Ewing, Lieut, Bengal R H A, on leave, from Meerut.

MARCH 28.

Coddington, Captain, Bengal Staff Corps, on furlough, from Nasick Districts.
Ker, Colonel, Bombay 6th Regt N I, on leave, from Belgaum

DEPARTURES—MARCH 28.

Leckie, Captain, Bombay 56 Regt, on leave, to Poona.
Walcott, Captain, Bombay Coast Dept on duty, to Poona.
Clarke, Lieut Col, Bombay R A, from leave, to Poona.
Nutt, Capt, Bombay, Political Dept, on duty, to Mahableshwar.

MARCH 29.

Abbott, Lieut, Bengal Staff Corps, on furlough, to Lucknow.
McNeile, Captain, Bengal C Employ, on furlough, to England.
Campbell, Captain, Madras 31st Regt N I, on Med Cert, to England.
McNeill, Captain, Madras, Staff Corps, on Med Cert, to England.
Macaulay, Captain, Bengal Staff Corps, on furlough to England.
Browne, Major, Bengal Staff Corps, on furlough, to England.
Fogo, Dy Surg Genl, Bombay British Forces, on Med Cert, to England.
Boyd, Colonel, Bombay Staff Corps, on leave, to England.
Coddington, Captain, Bengal Staff Corps, on furlough, to England.
Bennett, Surg Maj Bengal A M D, on leave, to England.
Keen, Major, Bengal Staff Corps, on furlough, to England.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BY THE HONOURABLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL,
Bombay Castle 24th March 1875.

The following General Order by the Govt of India, No 294 dated 15th March 1875, is republished, with reference to G G O No 2 of the 4 h Jany last :—

With reference to G G O No 1 of 1st Jany, 1875, it is notified in order to remove some misapprehension which appears to exist on the subject, that, as noted in the order, all applications to retire under its provisions will be dealt with by priority of dates of retirement, and not by priority of dates of application.

For example, if an officer applies on the 1st April to retire from the 1st August, his retirement cannot be sanctioned till, on the arrival of the latter date, it is found that the number of retirements allowed has not been completed by retirements from an earlier date. An officer applying on the 15th June to retire on the 31st July would have a prior claim to be accepted.

The 1st April was merely fixed as the earliest date from which any retirement would be accepted in order to give officers out of India full time for consideration.

The Govt of India has been pleased to rule that an officer acting temporarily in an appointment superior to his own, shall draw half the staff salary of his appointment whilst proceeding to join the offg appointment, and revert to it again if he should in the interval have been by rule debarred from receiving it) on quitting the latter. During these periods only half of the staff salary of the appointment so quitted by the permanent incumbent will be available for the Officer acting for him.

A medical officer on quitting the officiating appointment will revert to half of the consolidated salary of his substantive appointment up to date of rejoining.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Adjutant General's Office, Simla, 16th March 1875.

Lieut-Col W R Martin, Bl Infy, having vacated his appointment as offg 2nd in Comd of the 3rd N I, in consequence of the return from furlough of the permanent incumbent, is posted to Meean Meer for general duty.

Lieut J L Fixott, having, under instructions from the Horse Guards, been transferred from No 7 Baty 13 h bgde, to C Baty 4th Bgde R A, is directed to proceed from Darjeeling to Belgaum, to Join his battery.

To travel at the public expense.

The following orders are confirmed :—

Sirhind Division order, dated the 27th Feb 1875, directing Surg J A Gormley, M D, who is expected at Umballa in medical charge of detachments of troops, on handing over his charge, to return to Allahabad, reporting himself on arrival to the military and medical authorities there.

Dated the 1st March 1875, directing Surgn N McCreery, doing duty with 81st Foot, Jullunder, to proceed to Deolalee in medical charge of invalids, and to return to Jullunder on handing over his charge.

Bareilly Brigade order, dated the 4th March 1875, appointing Capt A W R Beach r, Adjt 16th Bl Cavy, to act as Station Staff Officer, in addition to his other duties, in the room of the Bgde Maj on inspection duty.

6th Foot, (1st Batn)—Regtl order, dated the 19th Feby 1875 appointing Lieut R Meredith to officiate as Instructor of Musketry, vice Lieut Capt D M F Brady, proceeding to the regtl depot; and Lieut A M O'Beirne, Asst Instructor of Musketry, vice Meredith, with effect from the above date.

11th Foot, (1st Battalion)—Regimental order, dated the 28th Feb 1875, appointing the following committee of paymastership, with effect from the 1st March, vice Paymaster D Simpson, proceeding on sick leave to Bombay :—

Major G T Osborn, President.
Capt H M Toller, and Capt J H Bamfield, Members.

Capt Bamfield to act as Paymaster on the responsibility of the committee.

1st Native Infantry—Regimental order, dated the 1st March 1875, making the following appointments, vice Col J R McMullin proceeding on leave preparatory to furlough.

Lieut-Col F J Graigie, 2nd in Comd, to officiate as Comt.
Major L H P Dell Larpent, Wing Officer, to officiate as 2nd in Comd.
Capt G Atkins, 1st Wing Subn, to officiate as Wing Officer.
Capt W M Molyneux to officiate as 1st Wing Subtn, in addition to his duties as 2nd Wing Subtn.

12th Native Infantry—Regimental order, dated the 1st March 1875, directing Major F Allen, 2nd in Comd, rejoined from furlough, to assume command of the regiment, with effect from the 25th ult, vice Maj W Winson.

30th Native Infantry—Regimental order, dated the 1st March 1875, making the following appointments, vice Lieut-Col T W R Boileau, proceeding on leave preparatory to furlough :—

Maj R D Campbell, 2nd in Comd, to officiate as Commandant.
Capt H W Webster, Wing Officer, to officiate as 2nd in Comd.
Lieut G F Young to officiate as Wing Officer, in addition to his duties as Qr-Mr.
Lieut A Burlton-Bennet to officiate as Adjt, in addition to his duties as 1st Wing Subtn.

Dated the 3rd March 1875, directing Lieut F C Maisey to officiate as 1st Wing Subtn and Adjt, in addition to his duties as 2nd Wing Subtn, vice Lieut A Burlton-Bennett, transferred to the 10th Bengal Lancers.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—

Royal Horse Artillery—Lieut L H Bouwens, (A Batry A Bgde), to Bombay, for one month from date of departure; and thence to England for six months, from date of embarkation, on urgent private affairs.

Ridingmaster G. Hadcock, (A Bgde), to England, per troopship, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

3rd Hussars—Capt J P E Jervoise, to England, for fifteen months, on private affairs, from date of embarkation.

1 th Hussars—Capt T J W Bulkeley, to port of embarkation, for one month from date of quitting regiment, and thence to England for fifteen months from date of embarkation, private affairs.

15th Hussars—Maj D Maxwell, to remain in England on private affairs, from the 7th July to the 15th Nov in extension of the leave granted by G O C C 3 th March 1874, p 131.

Royal Artillery—Capt T Graham, (Adjt 19th Bgde.) to Bombay, for one month from date of departure, to appear before a medical board.

5th Foot, (1st Battalion)—Capt D G Beamish, to Bombay, for one month from date of quitting regiment, to appear before a medical board.

12th Foot, (2nd Battalion)—Lieut (Local Capt) W B Ferris, (Instructor of Musketry,) to port of embarkation, for one month from date of quitting Regiment; and thence to England, on private affairs, to the 15th Oct.

29th Foot—Capt F S Hore, to England, on urgent private affairs, for six months, from date of embarkation.

55th Foot—Capt L E Goodall, to port of embarkation, for one month from date of quitting regiment; and thence to England, for fifteen months, from date of embarkation, on private affairs.

66th Foot—Capt T Murphy, to England, for fifteen months, on private affairs, from date of embarkation.

Staff Corps—Capt G R J Shakespear, (Adjt 11th Bl Lancers,) to Cashmere and hills north of Murree, from the 15th April to the 15th Oct, on private affairs.

Capt L Smith, (Adjt 3rd Goorkha Regt,) to Bombay, for one month from date of quitting regiment, preparatory to furlough, to Europe on private affairs.

Indian Medical Service—Surgn-Maj J A C Hutchinson, M D (in medical charge 18th N I,) to Bombay, for one month, from date of quitting regiment, preparatory to furlough, to Europe, on private affairs.

The following orders are confirmed :—

Allahabad Division order, dated the 10th March 1875, directing Lieut-Col B G VanderGucht, S C, recently returned from furlough, to do duty at Allahabad, until further orders.

Dehra Dun Station order, dated the 19th Feby 1875, appointing Capt S E Becher, Adjt 2nd Goorkha Regt, rejoined from furlough, to assume charge of the Station Staff Office.

Meean Meer Brigade order, dated the 6th March 1875, directing Col F W Swinhoe, R A, to assume command of the Bgde, vice Maj Genl Sir C Reid, K C B, proceeded on inspection duty.

4th Hussars—Regtl order, dated the 2nd March 1875, appointing Capt E D Fisher, Interpreter, vice Lieut H A Cherry.

14th Bengal Lancers—Regtl order, dated the 25th Sept 1874, directing Capt R Yardley-Wilmot, Adjutant, to officiate as 3rd Squadron Officer, in addition to his other duties, during the period Capt C S DeF Roche is in arrest, there being no other officer available.

Dated the 2nd March 1875, directing Capt C S Morrison to officiate as 3rd Squadron Officer, in addition to his duties as 1st Squadron Subaltern, vice Capt C S DeF Roche in arrest, with effect from the 1st Nov 1874.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—

Royal Horse Artillery—Lieut J C Gillespie, (A Baty C Bgde) for one month, to port of embarkation, from date of quitting battery; and thence to England, for six months, on private affairs, from date of embarkation.

10th Hussars—Lieut R C S Drury-Lowe, to remain at Bombay, from the 5th March to the 30th April, pending retirement from the service.

Royal Artillery—Capt F B Roberts, (F Battery 19th Bgde,) to Bombay, for one month from date of departure, to appear before a medical board.

48th Foot—Capt and Local Major F C Trent, to England, for fourteen months from date of embarkation, on private affairs.

Capt R Anson-Cartwright, to England, for fifteen months from date of embarkation, on private affairs.

Lieut F E Power, to England, for fifteen months from date of embarkation, on private affairs.

59th Foot—Lieut Col J de Montmorency, to Bombay, for one month from date of quitting regiment, to appear before a medical board.

Lieut W Fulton, to Bombay, for one month from date of quitting regiment, to appear before a medical board.

83rd Foot—Paymaster F Piper, to Bombay, from the 8th Mar to the 8th April, to appear before a medical board.

Bengal Infantry—Lieut-Col W Howey, (doing duty at Meerut) to Naini Tal, from the 15th April to the 15th Oct, on private affairs.

Staff Corps—Col H Rose, (doing duty at Meerut,) to Simla, from the 15th April to the 15th Oct, on private affairs.

Lieut Col R Barter, (Comdt 15th N I,) to Bombay, for fifteen days, from date of quitting regiment, preparatory to furlough to Europe, on private affairs.

(This cancels the preparatory leave granted by G O C C 8th March 1875, p. 88.)

Lieut Col C M MacGregor, (1st Asst Qr Mr Genl,) to port of embarkation, for one month, from date of availing himself of it, preparatory to furlough to Europe, on private affairs.

Capt H W Shoubridge, (Fort Adjutant, Attock,) from the 8th to the 18th Septr 1874, in extension of privilege leave.

British Medical Service—Surg Maj T Bennet (doing duty 85th Foot,) to port of embarkation, for one month from date of quitting regiment; and thence to England, for six months, on private affairs.

Surgeon G F Sankey, (attached to the 39th Foot,) to Jubbulpore, from the 20th March to the 20th June, on private affairs.

The C-in-C in India is pleased to sanction the undermentioned retirement, and to make the following appointments :—

6th N I—Capt W Atkins, 2nd Wing Subn, to officiate as 1st Wing Subn, vice Thomas, offg in the Pay Department.

Lieut T R Spencer, 1st Battalion 3rd Regt (The Buffs), a candidate for the Staff Corps, to officiate as 2nd Wing Subn, on probation, vice Aikins, dated 4th March 1875.

11th Native Infantry—Lieut H S Wheatley, 65th Regt Offg 2nd Wind Subtn on probation, to officiate as 1st Wing Subtn on probation, vice Stead, offg as Wing Officer.

Lieut W S Hewett, 1st Bat 14th Regt, a candidate for the Staff Corps, to officiate as 2nd Wing Subtn on probation, during the absence of Capt Ommanney, on furlough, Dated 4th March 1875.

14th Native Infantry—Major W H Garton, Staff Corps, to officiate as 2nd in Comd, vice Major Williams, offg as Comdt, Dated 8th March 1875.

18th Native Infantry—Lieut F G Vivian, 65th Regt, offg 1st Wing Subtn on probation 33rd N I. to be 2nd Wing Subtn on probation, vice Alexander, transferred to the 4th Bl Cavy, dated 8th March 1875.

30th Native Infantry—Lieut-Col C C Ekins, Staff Corps, late officiating 2nd in Comd, to officiate as 2nd in Comd, vice Maj Campbell, offg as Comdt. Dated 8th March 1875.

41st N I—Lieut T J Bailey, S C, to be 1st Wing Subtn, vice Salmon.

Lieut E Palmer, 1st Batn 3rd Regt (The Buffs), a candidate for the S C, to be 2nd Wing Subtn on probation, vice Maxwell. Dated 4th March 1875.

Medical Department—Surg-Maj J B S Brown, 39th N I, to be Medical Storekeeper, at Allahabad, vice Surgn-Maj Harrison, who has been permitted to retire from the service. Dated 8th March 1875.

Fort William—Lieut Col G T Jones, Bl Infy, to officiate as Garrison Qr-Mr, vice Maj Hughes, offg as Wing Officer of the 27th N I. Dated 8th March 1875

Station Staff—Capt P Reddy, V C, Station Staff Officer, Amritsur, to be Station Staff Officer at Roorkee, vice Dutton. Dated 8th March 1875.

Local rank is assigned to the undermentioned officers :—

Royal Artillery—Lieut J F Houstoun to be Capt, from the 1st March 1875.

Medical Department, British Service—Surgeon-Major J S Comyn, M B, to rank as Surgeon-Major from the 22nd January 1870.

Surgeon-Major T Walsh, 2nd Battn 9th Regt, to rank as Surgeon-Major from the 25th May 1870.

Surgeon-Major J Mackenzie, M D, to rank as Surgeon-Major, from the 5th August 1873.

Veterinary Surgeon J Anderson, A Brigade Royal Horse Artillery, is directed to proceed from Lucknow to Umballa to take charge of the horses of the Royal Horse Artillery at the latter station.

To travel at the public expense.

The following orders are confirmed :—

Presidency District order, dated the 11th March 1875, directing Surgeon G Hutcheson, M D, to proceed and assume medical charge of the garrison of Chunar.

Meerut Division order dated the 24th Feby 1875, directing the following medical arrangement :—

Surgeon Major M Quinlan, doing duty 2-23rd Royal Artillery at Delhi, to proceed to Meerut for general duty.

Surgeon-Major H F Paterson, in medical charge of Left Half Battn 55th Foot at Delhi to assume medical charge of the 2-23rd Royal Arty, in addition to his own duties, vice Surgeon-Major Quinlan.

Allahabad Division order, dated the 6th March 1875, directing Surgeon-Major W A Gardiner to proceed in medical charge of the invalids of the Meerut and Sirhind Division, leaving on the 9th March 1875, for England.

Dated the 5th March 1875, directing the following medical arrangements :—

Surgeon-Major J Ferguson to assume medical charge of the Invalids of the Presidency District, Allahabad Division and Rohilcund District leaving for Deolalee on the 6th March 1875, and proceed with them to England.

Surgeons T W Patterson and J Latchford, M B, to do duty and proceed with the party to England.

Dated the 8th March 1875, directing Surgeon N McCreery to proceed on duty with the invalids of the Sirhind and Meerut Divisions, leaving under medical charge of Surgeon-Maj W A Gardiner, for Deolalee, whence he will return to Allahabad.

Duffla Field Force order, issued by Bgdr-Genl W J F Stafford, C B, Comdg, dated the 16th Feby 1875, directing the following medical arrangements :—

Surgeon-Major J B White, 42nd N I to take medical charge of the detachment 44th N I, proceeding to Dibroogurh, and, on arrival there, to assume medical charge of the 44th N I.

Surgeon J Wilson, M D, to assume medical charge of the 42nd N I, and to join Regimental Head Quarters at Narainpur, without delay.

63rd Foot—Regimental order, dated the 6th March 1875, appointing Capt C J Ryan to act as Paymaster, with effect from the 8th idem, vice Paymaster F Piper, proceeding on sick leave and on the responsibility of the latter officer.

85th Foot—Regimental order, dated the 27th Feby 1875, appointing Lieut F Langford to be Asst Instructor of Musketry, with effect from the 1st March 1875.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—

4th Hussars—Paymaster G W Vesey, to England, per troopship, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical Board

11th Hussars—Capt R P Fox, to England, per troop-ship, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical Board.

15th Hussars Capt R M Briscoe, to England, per troopship, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical Board.

5th Foot, (1st Battalion)—Capt H S Williams, to England, per troop-ship from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical Board

22nd Foot,—(2nd Battalion)—Lieut W S Hamilton, to Bombay, for one month from date of quitting regiment, to appear before a medical Board.

60th Foot, 12nd Battalion)—Sub-Lieut G G Moore, to Bombay, for one month from date of quitting Regiment, to appear before a medical Board.

65th Foot—Lieut and Adjt C J Whitaker, to Bombay, for one month from date of quitting Regiment, to appear before a medical Board.

76th—Foot—Capt A E Pearse, to England per troop-ship, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

89th Foot—Surgeon-Maj J Sparrow, to England, per troopship, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

Staff Corps—Lieut-Col F Duffin, (2nd in Comd 4th N I) to Ootacamund and Hills north of Dehra, from the 15th April to the 15th Oct on private affairs.

Lieut-Col C H Blanchard, C B, (2nd Squadron Officer 7th Bl Cav,) to Bombay, for one month from date of quitting regiment, to appear before a medical board.

General List, Cavalry—Capt M J Moore (Adjt 12th Bl Cav) to Bombay, for one month from date of quitting regiment, to appear before a medical board.

Late 1st Europ an Light Cavalry—Capt R Morris, (Bgde Maj, Ferozepore,) to port of embarkation, for one month from date of quitting station, preparatory to furlough to Europe, on private affairs.

Late 60th Native Infantry—Capt C H Bergmah, (1st Wing Subtn 19th N I,) to Bombay, for one month from date of quitting regiment, to appear before a medical board.

Lt-Col B G Vander Gucht, Ben S C, recently returned from furlough, is directed to report himself to the Genl Officer Comdg the Oude Div for duty.

The following orders are confirmed :—

Allahabad Division order, dated the 5th March 1875, directing Col W J Gray, R A, to officiate as Asst Adjt Genl of the division, as a temporary arrangement, vice Maj C W R Chester, proceeding to Bombay on sick leave.

Dated the 10th March 1875, directing Surgn Maj J Ferguson to proceed in medical charge of a party of the 9th Lancers, leaving for Mean Meer on the 10th idem, and on arrival to report himself to the Depy Surgn Genl, British Forces, Lahore Circle, with a view to his being appointed to C Baty 8th Bgde R A at Mooltan.

Presidency District order, dated the 12th March 1875, directing Surgn I Bourke, M D R A, to assume medical charge of Ishapore Factory establishment, in addition to his other duties, vice Surgn Maj J B S Brown, 39th N I, nominated to another appointment.

Allahabad District order, dated the 16th March 1875, directing Surgn F W Wright, M B, 18th Bl Cav, to receive medical charge of the 34th N I, in addition to his other duties, vice Surgn Maj F Odevaine, proceeding on furlough.

Delhi Garrison order, dated the 10th March 1875, directing Col R A Napper, S C, to assume command of the station, vice Col D S Dodgson, C B, Ben Inf, proceeding on leave preparatory to furlough.

5th Foot—Regimental order, dated the 9th March 1875, directing Lt R C Hadow to act as Paymaster and Qr Mr of the left half-battalion, with effect from the 11th idem, vice Lt A W W Money-Kyrle, proceeding on leave.

65th Foot—Regimental order, dated the 13th March 1875, directing Lt R St G H Hamilton to act as Adjt, with effect from the 10th idem, during Lt C J Whitaker's absence on sick leave.

3th Native Infantry—Regimental order, dated the 12th March 1875, directing Lt F C Maisey, 2nd Wing Subn on probation, and Offg 1st Wing Subn, to officiate as Qr Mr in addition to his other duties.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—

Royal Horse Artillery—Capt T J C A. Studdy, (Adjt F Brigade), to Bombay, for one month from date of departure; and thence to England, for six months from date of embarkation, on urgent private affairs.

10th Hussars—Lt-Col the Hon'ble C C Molyneux, for fifteen months, to England, on private affairs, from such date as he may avail himself of it.

3rd Foot (1st Battalion)—Capt J Blakeley, to England, for fifteen months from date of embarkation, on urgent private affairs.

Staff Corps—Maj W S Young, (Commdt Chunar Fort,) to Bombay, from the 15th April to the 15th Oct, on private affairs.

Capt Sir R P Bromhead, Bt, (1st Wing Subn 40th N I,) to Cashmere, from the 15th April to the 15th Oct, on private affairs, under the rules of 1868.

Capt H W Webster, (Wing Officer 30th N I,) to Mussoorie and Hills north of Dehra, from the 15th April to the 15th Oct, on private affairs.

Capt H C Marsh, (2nd Squad Officer 18th Ben Cav,) to Cashmere, from the 15th April to the 15th Oct, on private affairs.

Bengal Infantry—Lt-Col H A Rooke, (doing duty at Cawnpore,) to Cashmere, from the 15th April to the 14th Oct, on private affairs.

Late 5th European Light Cavalry—Capt H A Shakespear, (2nd Squad Officer 5th Ben Cav) to port of embarkation, for one month from date of quitting regiment, preparatory to furlough to Europe on private affairs.

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(Punjab Government Gazette, March 25.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Mr R M Dane, Asst Commr, from the Montgomery to the Hoshiarpur district.

Capt A S Roberts, Asst Commr, Mianwali, is appointed to officiate as Depy Commr of Dera Ismail Khan during the absence on furlough of Capt C E Macaulay, with effect from the forenoon of the 15th March 1875.

Honorary Surg-Maj J R Deane, Offg Civil Surgn of Shahpur, is appointed Supt of the Jail at that station.

Surgn Maj H Cookson, Offg Civil Surgn of Karnal, has obtained thirty days' subsidiary leave on full pay, from the 10th April 1875, preparatory to proceeding on the four months' and twenty eight days' furlough granted him in G G O No 288, dated 12th March 1875.

Capt P L N Cavagnari, Offg Depy Commr of Kohat, is appointed to officiate as Depy Commr of Peshawar during Capt Ommanney's absence on privilege leave.

Mr J G Silcock, Asst Commr, from the Sirsa to the Delhi district, temporarily.

The following Orders are confirmed :—

Abbottabad Station order, dated 5th March 1875, appointing Surgn-Maj S Mackertich, 5th Punjab Infy, to the medical charge of the Peshawar Mountain Baty, in addition to his other duties with effect from the 27th Feby 1875.

Edwardesabad Station Order, dated 27th Feby 1875, directing Surgn J T B Bookey, 6th Punjab Infy, to take over medical charge of No 2 Light Field Battery from Surgn W Jackson, 5th Punjab Cav, in addition to his other duties.

2nd Sikh Infantry—Regimental Order, dated 1st March 1875, directing Capt F E Hastings, appointed Offg Wing Officer, 2nd Punjab Infy, to remain with his own regiment until the arrival of another officer to succeed Lieut-Col Bracken, removed to the 3rd Punjab Infy, or until further orders.

Dated 1st March 1875, making the following temporary arrangements consequent on Lieut-Col Bracken's appointment as Offg Commdt, 3rd Punjab Infy :—

Capt F E Hastings, Qr-Mr, to officiate as 2nd in Command and Wing Officer in addition to his other duties, vice Lt-Col Bracken.

Lt W O Thompson, Adjt, to officiate as Wing Officer, in addition to his other duties, until further orders, vice Capt Hastings.

4th Sikh Infantry—Regimental Order, dated 3rd March 1875, directing Capt L C DeL Daniell, 1st Wing Sub, to officiate as Wing Officer, in addition to his other duties, until further orders.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr W Stevens, Ex Engr, 3rd grade, attached to the 2nd Div, Bari Doab Canal, is granted furlough for two years, under Section 10 (a) of the Civil Leave Code, from the 1st May 1875, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same.

Mr Stevens is also granted the usual subsidiary leave on full pay.

HIGH COURT.—30TH MARCH.

(Before the Honorable SIR CHARLES SARGENT, Kt.)

LONG CAUSES.

398-74—A Framjee—Manockjee Framjee v Dwarkadas Hurgovundas—Shapoorjee and Thacurdas—Part heard.
139-74—Shapoorjee and Thacurdas—Eduljee Rustomjee S v Eduljee Hormusjee B—Hearn, Cleveland and Lee-Warner.
419-74—Prescot and Winter—Rughunath Gunesh v Bhaoo Raghunath and others—Tyabji and Syani.

For Investigation.

Mr Fletcher for pauper—Sidoo Raghoo v Pandoo Janoo and another.
741-73—Tyabjee and Sayani—Maganbhai Hemchand v Shankarlall Pranlall and others—Jefferson and Payne and A Framjee.
558-74—Hearn Cleveland Lee-Warner—Amerchund Laljee v Jugjeewan Das jee—No appearance.

(Before the Honorable Mr. JUSTICE GREEN.)

FOR JUDGMENT.

559-72—Lynch and Tobin—Loogunchund Sewdas v Moolchund Joharimull P Cawasjee.

LONG CAUSES.

210-73—M H Khan—Narrayen Juggonnath v Ramchund Dinanath—Tyabjee and S.
260-72—Craigie L and O—Ebrahim bin Rajub v Hurnath Roopajee—Jefferson and P.
325-74—Crawford and H—Foolvahoo widow v Gomtibai widow—Shapurjee and T.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

WILDERBORE—March 27th, at Solapore, the wife of James Edward Knowles Wilderbore. G. I. P. Railway, of a son.

EUROPE

BIRTHS.

CUMBERLEGE—February 27th, at East-Bourne, Sussex, the wife of N. R. Cumberlege, D. S. Police, Yeotmal Berar, of a son.

MACDONALD—March 27th, at Glasgow, the wife of Charles Macdonald, Bombay, of a daughter.

The Bombay Gazette.

TUESDAY, MARCH 30, 1875.

A second memorial to the Viceroy in behalf of Mulharrao Gaekwar has been drawn up and numerously signed at Poona, the head-quarters of Brahminism and of Mahratta disaffection. The memorial is a very interesting document, especially when read in connexion with the resolutions passed at the meeting at which it was adopted. Students of native character must have observed how prone the people of this country are to sudden attacks of frenzy in speech and writing as well as in action. They go on talking or working for a certain time with such a show of philosophic calmness that you would take them to be the most reasonable, smooth-tempered, and well-behaved people in the world; and then all at once they seem to lose their train of thought and to let themselves be carried away by an unaccountable access of fury like that which hurried on their fate the herd of animals spoken of in Scripture, when they "plunged violently down a steep "place into the sea." Thus, the Poona memorialists favour us with a really admirable essay on the relations that ought to exist between the Paramount Power and the Native States in India. No case could be more sensibly or temperately argued than that which the memorialists seek to establish in the first four paragraphs of their address for the maintenance of independent Native States in this country, forming integral parts of a great Empire. The memorialists appear to be very indignant with us for having denounced Mulharrao as a criminal and advocated the annexation of Baroda; but we by no means find fault with them for not being on our side. They might, we think, be with advantage more tolerant of differences of opinion. It cannot fairly be said that we "prejudged" Mulharrao's case, because, three months ago, believing a great crime had been committed, we did our best to drag it to the light of day in order that the arm of justice might strike the criminal even on his throne. Nor should the Government be reproached with our "indiscretion" in advocating annexation. Lord Northbrook's policy was declared at the outset of the proceedings, and it has been and will be consistently carried out, let the press say what it will. The memorialists surely, therefore, need not grudge us the vain privilege of criticizing that policy, and contending that the case of Baroda was one which justified and required a resort to the remedy of annexation. They have the Government with them, and what more can they desire, unless indeed they would deprive European British subjects in India of the only right Mr. Fitzjames Stephen has left them—that of free speech? For our part, there is nothing we like so much as to see a point well put in controversy even when it tells against us, and we are far from objecting to the publication of the Poona memorialists' elaborate reply to our strictures on the Government of India's policy of conciliation. But what takes away from the merit of the memorial and turns it into a burlesque is the illogical violence of the concluding paragraphs, in which the writers cast aside philosophy and come forward openly in the guise of extreme and bitter partisans. The "buncombe" of the third paragraph about the "great national calamity" and the "self denying austerities" observed by the Brahmins on account of Mulharrao's imprisonment is pardonable enough, and it was also of course inevitable that the memorialists should try to make capital out of the dispute about the expenses of the defence, though they ought to know well enough that the Gaekwar has had plenty of money at his command for all purposes. But what mocking spirit could have tempted the memorialists to throw ridicule on all their own professions of impartiality by roundly proclaiming their belief that "the Gaekwar can on no account be convicted "on the evidence recorded," and coolly asking the Viceroy to replace His Highness on the *gadee* at Baroda? It will be observed that a formal resolution to this effect was agreed to at the meeting, and the later paragraphs of the memorial abound with similar expressions. Surely the memorialists must be aware that they could offer no greater insult to the Government of India than to send in an address containing such a declaration of opinion before the Commission has given its verdict on the evidence taken at Baroda? The only explanation we can offer of their conduct—and it is an explanation which compliments their intelligence at the expense of their loyalty—is that the memorial, though nominally addressed to the Viceroy, is really intended to stimulate disaffection in this country, and at the same time to misrepresent the case of the Gaekwar in such a way as to win for him a good deal of sympathy from the ignorant English public. We shall no doubt hear before long af similar memorials from different parts of the country—all professing confidence in Lord Northbrook's sense of justice, and all skilfully designed to foster sedition—for there can be no question that the Poona memorial is only one of the developments of an organized agitation, controlled by men of wealth and position, and worked by that brood of vipers—the educated natives whom the British Government has nourished in its bosom.

OUR correspondent at Baroda informs us that considerable speculation has been caused there by the re-apprehension of a number of the native witnesses who gave evidence before the Commission, and who, it may be remembered, were discharged from custody after they had given their evidence. Rowjee, the ayah Ameena, Damodhur Punt, and a number of others have been placed under a strong European guard—an additional sign of import, for if something unusual were not about to happen, or feared, it is conjectured that an ordinary native guard would have been sufficient for the duty. The belief most prevalent about the affair is that Sir Lewis Pelly has taken the step of placing these witnesses under surveillance once more in order that they may be ready for a new trial of the Gaekwar; but this belief is in our estimation entirely absurd, as, for one thing, the Government of India has probably had enough of trials already, and, for another, there does not appear to be any reason why there should be a new trial. We believe that a more reasonable explanation of the affair is that it is simply a measure of precaution. The "indiscreet friends of the Gaekwar," to whom the Advocate-General alluded in his comments on Hemchund Futtychund's evidence, cannot be supposed to have terminated their peculiar efforts in their sudden "conversion" of that individual from truth to palpable falsehood; and it is just within the range of probability that if the witnesses in the Baroda Inquiry had been permitted to remain at large the world might have been startled with the news, even before the conclusion of the present deliberations of the members of the Commission in Bombay, that one or other of them was prepared to swear that all he had averred in the witness-box was false. Human nature is weak when exposed under the melting rays of gigantic sums of money—a melancholy fact which is attested by Rowjee's case as well as by Serjeant Ballantine's and others. It is, therefore, probably to prevent the accident of some of the material witnesses succumbing to any of the influences at work in Bombay, Baroda, and wherever they can find a footing, that Sir Lewis Pelly has deemed it expedient to order the re-arrest, for a short time, of those persons whose evidence was mainly instrumental in establishing the case for the prosecution. We believe that numerous attempts at bribery were made during the trial, and that even officials whose character as well as high position should have been of some protection to them were not spared from being subjected to the insulting insinuation that they would sell for a bribe their duty to their country, and their own convictions of what was honourable, right, and just. It is more than suspected that Hemchund Futtychund was "got at" by certain persons, and we are glad to learn that the eye of the police is being directed towards these precious scoundrels; but in the meantime, while they are at large, it would have been extremely dangerous to leave Rowjee, the ayah, and the other witnesses we have alluded to, exposed to their temptations, and this we believe to be the sole reason why Sir Lewis Pelly has deemed it right to take steps to prevent the occurrence of a scandal which would have damaged the *prestige* of the Government of India even more than we fear is already the case as the result of its well-meant but unfortunate policy of having a Commission of Inquiry at all. Another plausible theory to account for Sir Lewis Pelly's procedure is that the witnesses he has re-arrested are wanted to give evidence in connection with certain other inquiries which, it is now no secret, are pending in the Baroda State; but we are inclined to think that the other explanation—that they are simply being taken care of in the meantime in order that they may not be induced by some rascal or other to unswear all they have already sworn—is the true one; and if this is the case none but people with a wilfully jaundiced understanding can doubt that Sir Lewis has exercised a wise discretion. Hemchund Futtychund's case was too suggestive a lesson to be idly thrown away.

IT is with considerable satisfaction that we have, during the past year or so, observed that the condition of "mean whites" in this country has attracted the attention of Government, and been brought before the public. For a good long time Government, swayed perhaps by Indophilist writers at home some of whom never saw India, acted in a manner so favourable to natives that our European and Eurasian fellow subjects have found themselves overweighted in the race for respectable and lucrative employment. This has been especially the case with regard to education; for Natives can educate their families for an almost nominal sum while Europeans have to pay almost extravagant rates, and we think it is very much to the credit of the latter that so many are eager probably at considerable self-sacrifice to procure for their children the excellent but costly education provided in such Schools, as, say, those of the Bombay Scottish Education Society. The Europeans and Eurasians are a valuable portion of the community, they are much better fitted for certain employments than any natives, and we think it high time for the different local Indian Governments to look about them and see by what means they can best, without unfairness to natives, help the poor classes of our countrymen in their laudable endeavours to get on in the world, and thus prevent their becoming, what the force of circumstances has in the Presidency towns compelled so many to be, a disgrace and a shame to the name of European and Christian.

In Bombay during the past ten years but little has been done by Government to ameliorate the condition of those on whose behalf we now solicit the consideration of the public. Several schools have indeed been established, but they were started and are maintained by public subscription. A new Sailors' Home is being built, but this is owing to the generosity of a native Prince, and not to any tender interest of Government in the condition of poor Jack. A Workhouse for vagrants has also been organized, but this has been rather to rid the Presidency town of a useless and even dangerous part of the population than to elevate the moral or social state of the class to which its inmates belong. How differently have the natives been cared for! Schools, charitable institutions, hospitals, &c. have been erected in many instances at the joint expense of Government and some rich and benevolent native, but often the cost of afterwards maintaining them has been defrayed by Government. It is true that the money has been well expended in most of these instances, but why is a further sum not expended in benefitting poor or infirm Europeans? They feel that they are neglected, and we are perhaps not far wrong in saying that many of them smarting under misfortunes not altogether through their own fault entertain feelings akin to disloyalty.

We cannot afford space at present to point out all the sins of the omission of which the Bombay Government has been guilty, but shall refer to one which has often been pointed out in these columns, and which is really a crying evil. At home the necessity of providing proper accommodation for the sick poor is so completely recognized that there is hardly a town of even small size without its hospital, and in some cases great expense has been incurred and magnificent buildings have been erected with the cordial approbation of the public. In some parts of India also similar opinions have been held, and Calcutta and Madras possess hospitals for Europeans as well as natives which are a credit to these towns and to the Governments which erected them. But in Bombay it is quite different. The Government has completely neglected what we, and with us probably the whole European population, consider its bounden duty—viz., to build a European hospital in which the sick can be properly attended to. We do not think it necessary to describe the buildings presently used as an hospital: they are sufficiently notorious, and their shameful unfitness for the purpose to which they are applied every one knows. The European General Hospital is simply a disgrace to Bombay. But who is to blame? The public have a right to demand an enquiry. It must be either the Medical Department or Government; but if we are not mistaken for a long time past each succeeding head of the Medical Department has urged on Government the necessity of building a new hospital, and on some other department of Government, therefore, the blame must lie. But we will hope that the present disgraceful state of matters will not be prolonged. Former Governors' names are associated with magnificent buildings and excellent institutions, and we would urge on His Excellency Sir Philip Woedhouse not to allow the building of the New European General Hospital to be burked by subordinates interested in other schemes, but as soon as possible to lay the foundation stone of a building which will be a blessing to the whole European population of the Presidency, and which will thus hand down his name to posterity as honourably as those of his predecessors Elphinstone, Grant, and Frere, and of such benevolent natives as Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, David Sassoon, and Cowasjee Jehangier Readymoney.

NOTE OF THE DAY.

The Government of India has at present so much to think about that we doubt whether it will be able to attend to a grievance which we feel in common with many of our up-country readers. When the recent alterations in the mails between Bombay and Calcutta were made, we pointed out that the result would practically be that Bombay communications would be ten or twelve hours later in reaching the majority of the stations on the G. I. P. Railway line than they were before any alterations were made; but as it was understood that though the 5 45 p.m. train for Calcutta would really be the mail train, yet the morning passenger train which leaves Bombay about seven o'clock would carry at least the newspaper post, we did not continue to press our objections to the contemplated changes. We find, however, that the morning passenger train has no mail-carrying arrangements of any kind whatever attached to it, and the result is that, although our journal is published each morning long before daybreak, not a single copy can leave Bombay by post sooner than six o'clock in the evening. This is a source of serious annoyance not only to ourselves but to our readers; and the delay is the more vexatious that there really is no need for it, inasmuch as there is a morning train which could do all that is necessary if the Post Office authorities were but to exert themselves a little to oblige the public. We say "the public," because we do not think that the quick forwarding of news throughout India can be looked upon merely as an arrangement for the benefit of newspaper proprietors. At all events, if this is the view of the matter taken by the Post Office authorities, we trust that the Government of India will hold a different view. It has already given signs of its willingness to remove obstacles from the progress of the rising press of India by reducing the telegram tariff, and we hope it will not hesitate to remove the present unnecessary obstacle that is placed in the way of permitting up country subscribers to get their Bombay newspapers nearly a day sooner than they can under the present arrangements. As matters now stand, the Calcutta press have a serious advantage over their Bombay *confreres*—an advantage which they scarcely deserve, as the Bombay press show more enterprise in one day than the Calcutta press do in seven. We put the question seriously :—Is our Post office establishment so inelastic that it cannot take advantage of a train which would deliver mails many hours before the 6 p.m. mail train? We respectfully ask the Postal authorities to consider this question seriously and tell the public plainly whether it is their deliberate opinion that, notwithstanding a morning train starts from Bombay, yet not a newspaper nor a letter can leave Bombay by post until six o'clock in the evening.

THE VICEROY AT DELHI.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)
(Concluded from yesterday's Bombay Gazette)

DELHI, 25TH MARCH.

LATER in the afternoon at five o'clock His Excellency the Viceroy accompanied by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor and the Commissioner of the Division drove to the Delhi Institute to distribute the prizes to the college and mission students. The Viceroy was received at the entrance by Major Holroyd, the Director of Public Instruction, Mr. Dick, the Principal of the College, and a number of other official gentlemen assembled in the Hall. The Maharaja of Puttialla, the Rajas of Jheend and Nabha had previously arrived with their principal Sirdars and occupied seats on the raised platform at the head of the Hall upon which chairs were also placed in prominent positions for the Viceroy, the Lieutenant-Governor and the officers in attendance on them. A number of European ladies and gentlemen were also present and the body of the Hall was filled with about 300 students. When all had taken their seats, Major Holroyd, the Director of Public Instruction, rose and said :—

Your Excellency, Maharajas, Rajas, and Sirdars, ladies and gentlemen. The city of Delhi has long been renowned as a seat of learning, and before the great convulsion in 1857, the Delhi College enjoyed a high reputation throughout India. The former students recall with pride their connexion with the old Institution which has furnished so many valuable servants to the State, not a few of whom still hold positions of high trust and responsibility under Government. When the storm of rebellion broke over the land, the old Delhi College was swept away, but after the restoration of peace an Anglo-Vernacular school, at first on a small scale was established in the city The number of boys in the school continued to increase until in 1863 it contained 350 students, about the same number, I believe, that attended the old Delhi College.

The city contained at this time numerous 'maktabs' or indigenous schools, in which the instruction was confined to Persian literature alone. Now it is evident that the extension of English education was diametrically opposed to the interests of the teachers of these schools since any considerable increase in the number attending the Government school could be effected only by drawing away the pupils of the indigenous teachers. Under these circumstances it was determined to pursue a policy similar in principle to that which had been found successful on the first establishment of village schools throughout the Province. When village schools were established we selected the most efficient of the indigenous teachers; and sent them subsequently to be trained in Normal schools, and now in Delhi we established branch schools in different quarters of the city, and gave employment to such of the more capable of the indigenous teachers as were willing to accept employment under Government. It was found that men who when in charge of 'maktabs' could see no advantage in teaching anything besides Arabic and Persian, became eloquent in setting forth the advantage of an English education when they were employed in Government branch schools. These schools were placed under the superintendence of native gentlemen of Delhi who had shown special interest in educational matters, some of whom devoted a considerable portion of their time to the supervision of the schools and subscribed liberally for their support. By this means we succeeded in a short time in raising the attendance from 350 to more than 1 200 The same system was adopted by the mission school and was extended gradually throughout the Province, so that there is now scarcely any Educational Institution of importance that is not supplemented by numerous branch schools.

The Government Educational Institutions and affiliated schools now maintained in the city of Delhi are the following. First the lower and branch schools. These schools are maintained at present by a subscription from the Municipality, fees, and a Government grant-in-aid. A proposal is, however, under consideration for making them over entirely to the Municipality, on condition that the Municipality will provide the funds required for their support. A similar proposal has been accepted by the Municipality of Umritsar, and is under consideration in other parts of the Province. The advantage of this measure would be twofold. In the first place the Government grant-in-aid would be set free and made available for improving the staff employed in upper and middle day schools, and in the second place the Municipality would be furnished with an occupation which must necessarily lead them to take a greater interest in educational affairs. In these lower and branch schools elementary instruction is given in reading and writing, arithmetic, the geography of India and a little Persian. After passing an examination in these subjects, the boys are drafted into the Government middle school, or the affliated Anglo-Arabic, and Anglo-Sanskrit schools. In the Government school they learn English, Persian, Urdu, history, geography and arithmetic; in the Anglo-Arabic and Anglo-Sanskrit schools, Arabic and Sanskrit are taught in addition to the other subjects. The Anglo Arabic school is maintained from the proceeds of the munificent endowment of Rs. 1,70,000 made by the late Nawab Fazul Ali Kuan Itmad-ud-Dowla, for the promotion of education in the city of Delhi. It is attended exclusively by Mussulmans, and it is hoped that it will eventually supply a fair proportion of Muhammedans to the upper school and college where their number is much smaller than we should desire. The Anglo Sanskrit school is maintained by means of a subscription given by some of the leading native gentlemen of the city, amongst whom I may specially mention Lala Rami Mal who subscribes Rs. 50 per month. The school is aided by a Government grant. After passing through the middle school, students enter the upper school where they are prepared for the university entrance examination. After matriculation they can learn in the college the subjects required for the various university degrees. There is also a Normal School for training teachers employed in the Dehli, Hissar, and Umballa divisions. To this is attached a small model school.

The Society for the Propagation of the Gospel maintain a school known as St. Stephen's College which is organized similarly to the Government school. The boys are drafted into the main school after receiving elementary instruction in the branches, and if after passing through the middle and upper school they desire to pursue their studies further, they enter the Govenment College.

Female education in Delhi is entirely dependent on missionary effort. The S. P. G. maintains a school for European and Eurasian girls of the poorer classes, a Normal school in which native teachers are trained,—four Europeans girls also are at present under training to fit them to become teachers in native schools—several lower female schools, a school where needle work is taught and a school for nurses.

The most important feature of all, however, is the 'Zanana' teaching. The better classes can at present be rarely induced to send their girls to a school. Those amongst them whose sons attend our schools seldom think it necessary to make any provision for the education of their girls, and at present it is by Zanana teaching only that these classes can be reached. It is gratifying to find that the efforts made by the missionaries in this direction are appreciated by the people, and as one proof that this is the case it may be stated that the inhabitants of Rewari, a town about fifty miles distant from Delhi, have requested that a Zanana teacher may be sent to them. The Baptist mission maintain a female school for boarders and day scholars which appears to be making satisfactory progress, and they also teach in Zananas.

Both the missions maintain schools for Chamars and other boys of low caste who would otherwise receive no education as the boys of ordinary schools would be generally unwilling to mix with them. The higher castes, however, are not excluded, and in these low caste schools there is a sprinkling of high caste boys including even I believe in some cases a few Brahmans.

Altogether 1,367 men and boys are taught in Government and affliated Institutions, 1,168 receive instruction in grant-in-aid schools maintained by the S. P. G. Mission, and 515 in the schools of the Baptist mission. So that there are 3,050 men and boys under instruction in the city. The S. P. G. instruct 472 women and girls, and the Baptist Mission 117 making a total of 589.

All the students now before you have passed through the elementary schools, and after attaining to various degrees of proficiency are pursuing their studies in the College, in upper or middle schools, or in the Normal School. The Government College and upper and middle schools and the affiliated schools contain 560 students. The school maintained by the S. P. G. and known as Stephen's College numbers 175 students and the Normal School 70; and these 805 students with the exception of a few whose attendance is prevented by sickness or other causes are now present in the Hall.

Though never furnished with an adequate number of Professors the new Delhi College has not failed to maintain a high position amongst the Educational Institutions of the Bengal Presidency. During the few years that have elapsed since the organization of the college department it has sent up three successful candidates to the Master of Arts Examination, one of whom gained the first place in the Presidency, 13 to the B.A. examination, and 52 to the First Arts Examination. From the school 95 students have passed the Entrance Examination 2 students have passed the High Proficiency Examination lately fixed by the Punjab University College and corresponding with the B. A. Examination of the Calcutta University, 25 have passed the Proficiency Examination which corresponds with the First Arts Examination of the C. W., and 24 the Entrance Examination. At the last examination one student passed the B. A. Examination and 2 the High Proficiency, 8 the First Arts and 4 the Proficiency Examination, 5 the Entrance Examination of the Calcutta University and 4 that of the Punjab University College.

The school of the S. P. G. Mission has sent up altogether 4 successful candidates to the Entrance Examination of the Calcutta University, and 5 to that of the P. W. C. On the last occasion, 5 students passed the former and 2 the latter.

His Excellency then distributed the prizes, a duty which occupied some considerable time as the prizes were very numerous. After this had been done His Lordship rose and addressed the assembly in the following words :—

It has given me great pleasure to comply with the request of the Lieutenant-Governor that I should distribute the prizes here to-day to the students of the Delhi College, and of the other schools in the city. I am sure that there is no young man, or boy, who attends any school or College in Delhi who has not a very good chance of gaining a prize. The number of prizes given has been exceedingly liberal and ought to give encouragement to those who have not, on this occasion, been fortunate in obtaining rewards, to hope for them in the future.

I am glad to see the students from the different schools and Colleges in Delhi collected on this occasion, because it shows that education in this city conducted as it is, partly by Government and partly in private institutions works cordially and well together.

I have read with interest the report of Major Holroyd, the Director of Public Instruction, for the last year upon Education in this Province. It shows the interest which he takes in and the attention which he has paid to the subject. When I see written down in that report that only two sometimes indeed only one per cent. of the population receive instruction it makes me think more of what remains to be done for educating the people of India than of what has already been accomplished. I have always felt and taken every opportunity of saying so that it is not to the Government alone that the people of India must look for education, but to themselves. They must assist in the work. There must be private, as well as Government schools—private schools conducted, not from charitable motives only, but also as an honourable and lucrative employment. It has been so in former days when learned men devoted their lives to education. It should be so again. It is encouraging, however, to see that private institutions have been founded, and are flourishing in this city. The Anglo Arabic school has, as Major Holroyd has said, been founded by the munificence of a distinguished Mussulman, and the Anglo Sanscrit school is supported by liberal and distinguished Hindoos in this city. Again, there is, I believe, an excellent female school, conducted by the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, and, also as I see by the Report, excellent schools for the lower classes carried on by the Baptist Mission in Delhi. There is room enough for all these institutions; none need interfere with the other,—there is plenty of work for all, in this great city.

I am happy to hear that the Delhi College has distinguished itself at the Calcutta Examinations. It is a great thing for a young man to belong to a College which has a name, the students of which have obtained—as those of the Delhi College have held upon one occasion—the first place in the Calcutta Examinations, and, eleven out of twelve of whom, have lately passed for the First Arts Examination. These are matters which you, who are here and belong to the Delhi College, ought to remember. Each of you who are connected with that institution should endeavour to add additional lustre to its name by distinguishing yourselves in the examinations, in the same way as those before you have done, and when you have passed all the examinations either at the College or the University. And here I speak to all, whether belonging to the Delhi College, or any other school, which is represented in this room. Each of you must recollect that when you have passed your examinations, and left your school, you have not done all that is necessary in order to become educated men. One of our most eloquent writers has said that instruction ends in the school room, but education ends only with life. It is only the beginning of your education which you will get either at the Delhi College, or at any of the other institutions which exist in this city.

I am glad to hear that well educated young men in the Punjab find, at present, no difficulty in obtaining honourable and lucrative employment. That is good. But you must recollect that as the number of those who have a good education increases, you cannot expect to find the same opportunities for employment in the Government service. The Government in this, as well as in other countries, cannot create appointments for the purpose of employing young men of good education. When there are places to be filled, we are glad to have educated men to fill them. But places are paid from the taxes of the people, and the taxes of the people cannot be increased for the sake of adding to the number of such places if there is no real need for them. I am glad, however, that there are many opportunities now for providing for the educated men of the Punjab, and apart from the Government service, I believe that in future other employments will be open to an increased number of men—in trade, in education, in art, and in those various professions which a wealthy and prosperous community always maintains. I say to the students assembled here that they all of them have my hearty good wishes for their success in life. I should like to do something to show my good feeling towards the Delhi College and I shall consult with the Principal as to the way in which I can best forward its interests.

I am glad to observe that the students are fond of exercise outside the school room, at cricket and other sports. I am also happy to hear that they meet together and discuss the different subjects upon which their minds have been exercised in College, at assemblies held for the purpose. All that is good, and I should like to do what I can to encourage the students in these respects.

When I come, as often happens to me in this country to give prizes on an occasion like this, I always remember that I myself, when a similar ceremony took place at the school at which I was, expected, that in the end, a holiday would be given to the boys; and, therefore, I should like to ask the Principal of the College, and the heads of the other educational Institutions to give you three days more, at the termination of your present holidays, so that you may have an opportunity of seeing any sights that may remain during my stay in Delhi.

Having said, something about the students, I cannot conclude without also referring to the masters, because, if the College shows, by the success of its examinations, and by the good reports of the Director of Public Instruction that it is well conducted, I am sure that the merit of it lies very much with the masters who conduct the schools and Colleges. I, therefore, wish to thank the masters for their exertions and, at the same time to remind the boys that the best way to show their appreciation of their masters is to pay great attention to all that they are told by them, and to waste none of the time allotted for receiving their instruction.

I am glad to see present here to-day, my friends the Maharaja of Puttialla, the Raja of Jheend, the Raja of Nabha, and other distinguished Native Princes of this part of India. I am glad to see them here because it affords another mark of the interest which they take in education. I believe that there is no part of the British administration of India which has been more readily and more cordially followed by the Native Princes of India than the extension of education. Some parts of our administration they often consider—and probably rightly—not to be well-suited to the condition of the States over which they rule, but with regard to education there appears to be a universal agreement of opinion, that in no State, however constituted, or of whatever elements composed can the extension of education interfere injuriously either with its people, or the ruler who governs it. The Maharaja of Puttialla has, I am aware, given great attention to the subject, and it is interesting on the present occasion to know that His Highness' able Minister of Public Instruction was a student of the Delhi College

I have to thank the Lieutenant-Governor for giving me an opportunity of meeting the students here to-day and to tell His Honour how cordially I share in the interest which he has always shown in directing measures connected with education in his Lieutenant-Governorship.

I have, in conclusion, to say that meeting as we do in this hall, we must not forget that the Municipality of this city, and other municipalities in the Punjab, have shown not only a dry interest in the cause of education but have given substantial contributions from the municipal funds which they, by law, are enabled to do, in support of the various schools and colleges within their limits.

His Excellency was loudly cheered by the students on resuming his seat.

The assembly then broke up and Lord Northbrook with the Lieutenant-Governor, visited the ball room where a collection of the principal manufactures of Delhi were laid out for his inspection. His Lordship went also through the building and did not start for camp till about seven o'clock.

About the same hour (5 P.M.) the Hon. Miss Baring visited the native mission school for native girls and distributed the prizes.

The Viceroy leaves for Puttialla and Simla on Monday next the 29th instant at 9-30 A.M.

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SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

DEPARTURE OF THE VICEREGAL PARTY FROM DELHI.

DELHI CAMP, 29TH MARCH.

The Viceregal party started from Camp this morning at nine o'clock for Puttialla. They are expected to arrive in Simla on Friday the 2nd April.

LORD NAPIER'S MOVEMENTS.

ALLAHABAD, 29TH MARCH.

Lord Napier will be at Lucknow till the 7th proximo, at Agra and Muttra from the 8th to the 10th proximo, and at Lahore on the 19th April.

OFFICIAL CHANGES ON THE SCINDE PUNJAB AND DELHI RAILWAY.

Mr. Charles Stone has been confirmed in the appointment of Chief Engineer on the Scinde Punjab and Delhi Railway on the retirement of Mr. Joseph Harrison. Mr. Bocquet, Superintendent of the Locomotive Department, officiates as Agent.

FURLOUGH TO MR. WALTON—N. W. PROVINCES AND CABUL NEWS.

ALLAHABAD, 29TH MARCH.

Mr. Walton, Deputy Director General, Persian Gulf Telegraphs, goes on furlough for one year and will be succeeded by Mr. B. T. Finch. Mr. Rawlins, Judge Small Cause Court, Allahabad, is proceeding on furlough and has been reduced one grade in the Commission consequent on his clerk Church's defalcations for whose apprehension a large reward has been offered. It is credibly surmised that the late Mr. Macnaghten was similarly to have been dealt with. Arrangements have been made at Herat to send Yakub Khan's family to Cabul.

STEAMER REPORTS.

GALLE, 29TH MARCH 13 P.M.

H. M. S. Volage sailed for Bombay yesterday.

THE COLONELS' RETIREMENT SCHEME FOR 1875.

THE following Lieutenant Colonels of the Bombay Army have, we understand, sent in their papers to retire this year under the provisions of the scheme for commuting Colonels' allowances :—

Colonels Robison, W. Y. Shortt, Johnstone, Bolton, J. R. G. Shortt, Gray, Bonnor, Stewart, Naylor, Glasspool, Collier, Briggs, Bowen, Grahame, Woodhouse, Hutchins.

Thus, out of twenty retirements offered, only sixteen have, so far as we can learn, been applied for.

THE BARODA COMMISSION.

THE Commissioners hold their last meeting to-day. The Maharaja of Jeypore leaves Bombay for the North West this evening, and Maharaja Scindia starts for Mahableshwur to-morrow morning.

CRIMINAL INFORMATION LAID AGAINST THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

YESTERDAY afternoon Mr. Payne, Solicitor, appeared before Mr. Nana Morojee, and laid the following information on behalf of Mr. Shantaram Narayen :—

The information of Shantaram Narayen, inhabitant of Bombay, taken upon oath before me, Nana Morojee, Esquire, one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace and a Magistrate of Police for the town and island of Bombay, on Monday the 29th day of March one thousand eight hundred and seventy five.

I am a Vakeel of the High Court of Bombay. On the 17th day of January last I was appointed by His Highness Mulharrao, Gaekwar of Baroda, to manage and conduct his defence before the Commission to be nominated by His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India, to investigate certain charges imputed to His Highness by the said Government. Pursuant to such appointment, I have managed the defence of His Highness with the assistance of his solicitors. On the 29th March 1875, James Mackenzie Maclean printed and published in a newspaper called the *Bombay Gazette* the following matter containing false and defamatory imputations concerning me, that is to say :—

(Here follows the leading article in yesterday's *Gazette*.)

I say that I am one of the persons alluded to in the following passage of the said defamatory publication:—"Nor was it likely that the Counsel, legal and other, for the defence would neglect so splendid an opportunity of winning over the Rajas to their side." The opportunity therein referred to being stated in the said publication in the following words. "But when they (meaning the Commissioners) came here (meaning Bombay) and were dispersed about the city it was idle to expect that the sense of honour of the native Commissioners would make them refuse to hold any communication with the active and unscrupulous advocates of Mulharrao's cause." I say that the said two passages impute to me that I was an unscrupulous Advocate of Mulharrao's cause; that I had taken advantage of the opportunity of the two Rajas who were members of the Commission being in this city to win them over by improper means to the side which I was defending. I further say that I am the person alluded to in another part of the said defamatory publication in the following words. "We are not surprised to hear that the clever Vakeel who has the management of the defence has been most assiduous in calling upon Sir Dinkur Rao and Scindia" (being two of the said Commissioners). And I say that the said passage coupled with the passages immediately preceding the same in the said defamatory publication contained, imputes to me that I had been assiduous in calling upon the said Commissioners for the purpose of speaking to them on the subject of the said investigation; and that coupled with the passage immediately succeeding and which is in the words and figures following—that is to say, "Indeed we shall expect to see in the written opinions of the Commissioners abridgments of the speeches which the junior counsel for the defence would have liked to deliver in open Court"—imputes to me, who also acted as one of the junior Counsel for the defence, that I had been assiduous in calling upon the said Commissioners since the said trial, and had spoken to them on the subject thereof, and had induced them to adopt the opinions which I and the other junior counsel for the defence would have liked to have expressed in speeches before the Commission.

I further say that the words following in the said publication appearing; also coupled with the other defamatory expressions therein make other false imputations against me and which words are as follows. "Direct access we believe could not be obtained to the Maharaja but Sir Dinkur Rao was kind enough to take upon himself the task of converting this refractory colleague. I say that the said words coupled with the said foregoing matter impute to me that I had endeavoured to, but could not, get access for the like improper purposes to the Maharaja of Jeypore; but that I induced Sir Dinkur Rao to take upon himself the task of converting to the same views the said Maharaja of Jeypore who had held different views as to the guilt of the said Maharaja Mulharrao.

The said imputations are one and all false and unfounded. I have not sought or had access directly or indirectly to any of the said Commissioners or had any communication with any of them whatsoever, and I say that the said imputations directly lower my character in respect of my profession as a vakeel of the High Court, and the said James Mackenzie Maclean knowing and having reason to believe that the same would so harm my reputation published the said defamatory article, and I, therefore, charge him, the said James Mackenzie Maclean, with the offence of defamation under Section 499 of the Indian Penal Code, and pray that he may be dealt with according to law.

(Sd.) SHANTARAM NARAYEN.

Taken upon solemn affirmation the day, month, and year herein above written, before me,

(Sd.) NANA MOROJEE,
Justice of the Peace.

His Worship granted a summons against Mr. Maclean, returnable on Saturday next at eleven o'clock.

We have to thank Mr. Nana Morojee for his courtesy in allowing us to take a copy of the information late last night, neither Mr. Payne nor Mr. Shantaram having thought it right to let us know directly or indirectly what they were doing, though special care seems to have been taken that a reporter of the *Times of India* should be present at the Police Court, which had been closed but was opened at Mr. Payne's request in order that the information might be laid.

THE Kurrachee paper hears that a very serious charge is hanging over a European official in Sind, pending the investigation of which he has been suspended from his duties.

COLONEL IVANOFF, the Military Governor of Russian Khiva, has entered the territory of Independent Khiva to exact payment of the war indemnity demanded from the Turcomans.

THE *Pays* is authorized to contradict emphatically the statement put forward by the *Cologne Gazette*, with regard to an alleged loan made by the Empress Eugenie. No such loan has ever been contracted.

THE European loafer, whose equestrian tendencies at Lucknow led him to borrow a horse for an indefinite period and without depositing proper security, has been sentenced by the Commissioner to two weeks' hard labour in irons.

MR. C. P. COOPER, Senior Magistrate of Bombay goes to England on three months' privilege leave in May; and we hear that Mr. Webb, Barrister-at-Law, will act for him during his absence.

MR. MAX MELVILL, C.S., having obtained an extension of leave for three months, Mr. Nanabhai Huridass will continue to act as a Judge of the High Court. It is probable indeed that Mr. Nanabhai will remain on the Bench for some time, as we believe Mr. West goes home when Mr. Melvill returns to Bombay.

A NEW Co-operative Society has been formed for the benefit of Indian Society at home and abroad. It is named the "Indian Co-operative Society," and has amongst its Patrons General Law of the Indian, and General McMurdo of the British Service with Mr. William Taylor, the well known retired Bengal Civilian as Chairman.

THE Trichinopoly paper learns, on very good authority, that the railway line from Trichinopoly to Madura will be opened for passengers and general traffic on or about the 10th of next month, just in time for the great *Cyittrai* festival at Madura, to which thousands of devotees and persons attending the large cattle fair, held in the fields near the *Tunkum*, anually resort. Not only for this reason, but also for the benefit of the public generally, the line should be opened, as the roads between Trichinopoly and Madura are in a very bad state for travelling, and moreover are infested by robbers.

THE "progress" of the Gharreewallas has lately been remarkably exemplified in Rangoon. The *Rangoon Gazette* says:—A report has reached us to the effect, that the Gharreewallas of Rangoon are about to appoint a standing Counsel to advise and defend them in all their cases of what they style "unjusted prosecutions" (cruelty to animals, refusal to ply, &c.) Each gharree is to pay a sum of one Rupee per month, and if the project is crried out, six hundred a month will not at all be out of the way. The Hackcarriage rules are shortly to be altered, and a lighter class of vehicles, such as dog-carts or buggies will soon be introduced In most cases, the gharries now in use, though licensed to carry six, only carry one, and hence the introduction of light carriages is very desirable, especially, in a financial point of view.

The Commissioner of the Bombay Police might possibly take a hint from Rangoon for the reform of the Bombay buggies whose last days ought to have been reached long since.

DURING the late visit of the Master Attendant of Madras to the Port of Cocanada, the members of the local Chamber of Commerce expressed a wish to have an interview with Capt. Taylor, with a view to bring to his notice several matters connected with the Port, and this interview was accorded on Capt. Taylor's return trip from the northward. Mr. Stuart Hall was called to the Chair, who briefly but clearly explained to Capt. Taylor the wishes of the Chamber, and pointed out the disabilities that the Port was labouring under. He then touched on several points. The dredging of the Cocanada river he said was very essential to enable the boats laden with goods to leave it all times of the tides. An alteration in the position of the lights of the Port was another subject brought forward, and if carried out, it was said, would conduce to the convenience and safety of the shipping. All the members present at the meeting appear to be unanimous in asking for the establishment of a sea-going tug. A list of casualties which happened at this port for the last three years were brought forward, and it was declared that had there been a tug attached to the port, many of the losses which have occurred might have been mitigated by the prompt assistance which would have been rendered. These and several other matters were discussed, and Capt. Taylor promised to lay them before Government. The Chairman having thanked Capt. Taylor for the interview so readily accorded, the meeting broke up after an hour's sitting.

THE total deaths registered in the Punjab in the week ending 27th February were 7,633, the number for the previous week having been 7,300. There were 2 deaths registered under the head of cholera, one in the village of Kotla Moshan Khan, in the Peshawar Police station, the other in Umballa city. The total deaths registered under the head of small-pox were 521, the number in the previous week being 446. A few deaths from this disease have occurred in the town of Ludhiana. They were confined, the Civil Surgeon reports, to very young children, whom, owing to their tender age, their parents were unwilling to have vaccinated. It ought to be generally known that children may be vaccinated with perfect safety 14 days after birth, and when small-pox is about the operation should be performed at the earliest safe date. The efforts of the Ludhiana Municipal Committee to extend vaccination have been most successful. In the present season no less than 1,700 children have been vaccinated under the immediate suprintendence of the Civil Surgeon and Assistant Surgeon Gokul Chand. All the children born within the year, except a few in very early infancy, have been made safe from small-pox. There can be no doubt that the limited extension of the disease at the present moment is mainly due to the Committee's successful efforts in having the children vaccinated. There were 443 male and 452 female births registered.

AMONGST a number of wonderful things that happen in the Punjab, arising either from the indomitable energy of the inhabitants or their *nassib*, a few years ago Traction Engines were set a-going on some of the splendid high-roads in the Punjab. Lieutenant Crompton has earned great fame in connection with these Traction Engines, and is now obliged to go home on medical certificate, and Major Holmes has received charge of the engines which we learn have for months, previous to the visit of the Commander-in-Chief, "been shut up." On that occasion, however, we read "they started into spasmodic life, and rushed frantically about the roads at the rate of 12 miles an hour, to the immense delight of those who saw in them the germs of a future transport train. The chief heavy works the engines have done has been the carrying in of fuel for their own consumption. A picnic party in the "Favourite" found their conveyance "wobbling" so much that they half expected the disastrous results usual in crossing the Channel. One who had preferred to ride found that his horse had very strong notions on the question, and made for the distant horizon in spite of all explanations with whip or spur. We fear nothing can be done to make them serviceable, says the Lahore paper, unless they can somehow be converted into fire engines, and sent to Lahore, from which place the only fire-engine has been taken to Mian Mir by the Commissariat for purposes which cannot be published."

M. Perin, Professor of Jurisprudence at Louvain, the author of a work entitled "The Laws of Christian Society," has received a letter from the Pope, complementing him on his defence of the principal that Civil ought to agree with Religious Laws. After remarking that deviations from this rule may be tolerated if circumstances require it and if the object is to avoid greater evils, but that they cannot be raised to the dignity of rights, the Pope says:—"Would to God that these truths were understood by those who boast themselves to be Catholics, although they obstinately adhere to liberty of conscience, liberty of creed, the freedom of the Press, and similar kinds of liberty which were established by the Revolutionists at the end of the last century, and which the Church has always condemned. Those who adhere to those liberties, not only as far as they may be tolerated, but consider them as rights which must be advocated and defended as necessary to the present state of things and to the march of progress, as if everything opposed to the true religion, everything which attributes self-government to man and frees him from the Divine authority, every thing which opens a broad road to all errors and corruption of morals could give nations prosperity, progress and glory—if these men had not put their own opinions above the teaching of the Church, if, perhaps, without knowing it, they had not lent a friendly hand to those who cherish hatred of religious authority and civil authority, if they had not thus divided the united forces of the Catholic family, the daring machinations of disturbers would have been restrained, and we should not have reached a point at which we have to fear the subversion of all order."

WE read in the *Westminster papers* an acount of the late Mr. De Vere, the chess player, who died at Torquay on the 9th of February, aged 30 years less by five days. About 15 years ago he paid his first visit to the Grand Divan. Even at that early period of his career he aspired to cope with the best players, and seldom failed to make at least one master-stroke in the course of an afternoon's sitting. Taught by Mr. Burden and Mr. Albert Lane, he rose to the position of a strong rook player in 1859. From that year to 1862 he was a regular once a week visitor to the Divan. In 1862 he beat the best English and foreign master, receiving from them the odds of a knight. In 1863 and 1864 he played very seldoms but proved himself to be a strong pawn and two player. In 1865 he defeated Steinitz easily and throughly, receiving from him the odds of pawn and move. In 1866 he fully realized the expectations of his prophetic friends by winning the challenge cup of the British Association, not losing even one game to any of his opponents. In 1867 he was next to the prize bearers in the Paris tourney, won the first prize at Redcar, and tied for the third with Mr. Macdonell at Dundee, Neumann and Steinitz winning respectively the first and second prizes. His game with Steinitz, on this last occasion, elicited the highest eulogiums from Mr. Staunton From that time forward he gradually declined in steadiness, and seemed to have lost much, if not all, of his previous enthusiasm for the game. In 1868 he tied with Mr. Black burne, and in 1872 with Mr. Wisker, for the challenge cup, but on both occasions he lost the deciding game. During the last two or three years he seldom played a game on even terms. As a chess player, notwithstanding his deficiency in book knowledge, we cannot but rank Mr. De Vere among the "Dii Majores" of the game.

GOOD FRIDAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Will you or any of the readers of your paper kindly inform me whether *Good Friday* is one of the four public Christian Holidays sanctioned by Government, on which Government offices are without exception closed, and on which day even the Press give their workmen a holiday? I enquire because the Collector of Salt Revenue's Head-quarter office was open on Friday last, when not a single Bank or Merchant's office conducted business. Is it because this Department in Mr. Maidment's time, during the last three years, had its full allowance of holidays and required this time to be served up with a little condiment to make them relish rest better in future; or is it because the officer in temporary charge of the Department is not capable of exercising his own discretion, but in all cases awaits the special sanction of the Collector? No press of work in the office could be pleaded as an excuse for not adhering scrupulously, as they do on Sundays, to the order of Government granting this public holiday.—Yours, &c.

Bombay, 29th March. A. R.

BOMBAY.

THE VEHAR LAKE.—The height of water in the Vehar Lake, for the week ending Saturday the 20th March, was 51 feet. In the corresponding week last year it was 52 feet.

WE are requested to mention that the band of H. E. the Governor will not play at the Band-stand this evening. We may add that we are informed that the Band of H. E. the Governor will not play again at the Band-stand this season, as it is about to leave for Mahableshwur.

GAMBLING.—No less than twenty prisoners were brought up at the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, in charge of Inspectors Longden and Raymond and Constable Bruen charged with the above offence. Mr. Dossabhoy Framjee the Second Magistrate of Police, sentenced the prisoners to a fine of Rs. 5 each.

B. B. AND C. I. TIME TABLES.—Great alterations are, we learn, to be made in the time table of the Company from and after the 15th prox. including the running of mails during the night. For the convenience of traveller's, we shall publish on or about the 15th prox. a second edition of the *Indian Travellers Guide* for April, containing all the alterations.

WE are requested to state, with reference to the notice of the Roman Catholic Chapel at Matheran which appeared in a correspondent's letter in our issue of yesterday's date, that the late alterations and improvements to the Chapel and adjoining buildings have been carried out by means of funds raised among those personally interested in the Chapel and their friends, and not at the sole expense of any private individual, as mentioned by our correspondent.

ASSAULTING A TRAMWAY CONDUCTOR.—Hurryshunker Rugonath one of the tramway conductors yesterday prosecuted a Portuguese named Colman for having assaulted him, from the complainant's statement it appears that when he was engaged in collecting the fares from the passengers on his car the defendant who was intoxicated refused to pay his fare and gave him considerable abuse, which he wound up by striking him in the face. His Worship ordered the defendant to pay a fine of Rs. 10.

SUMMARY SUIT.—Yesterday at the High Court before the Hon'ble Sir Charles Sargent, Mr. Taylor, instructed by Messrs. Jefferson and Payne, appeared for the plaintiff in the suit of Goordhundas Bhimjee *vs.* Jeevraj Mukkondas; the defendant was absent. The suit was brought to recover Rs. 1,000 on a promissory note, with interest at nine per cent. from the 18th of November. After the plaintiff's claim as well as service of summons on the defendant had been proved, his Lordship gave a decree for the plaintiff, with Rs. 270 for costs.

THROUGH a mistake Mr. Inzoli's advertisement in our yesterday's issue announced Tuesday the 30th as the day on which his Concert would take place. Wednesday afternoon (to-morrow) is the time fixed, when there is no doubt a large audience will assemble in the Town Hall to be present at, perhaps, the last great Concert of the season. It will be observed in Mr. Inzoli's advertisement in to-day's issue that Mr. Ch. Haas the pianist, has just arrived from Odessa by the Russian steamer which came into harbour yesterday. He is a Russian and will remain in Bombay for a few days only, and he has kindly offered Mr. Inzoli his services at the Concert to-morrow afternoon.

THE FRACAS WITH THE POLICE.—Three seaman named Duncan Matheson, Richard Davis and Demetric Fottari, were yesterday charged before Mr. Nana Morojee with having assaulted and resisted the Police in the execution of their duty, under the circumstances detailed in our issue of yesterday. A considerable number of witnesses were called including Inspector Killen who stated that he had been struck by several of the byestanders and kicked by one of them, and Constable Gough who corroborated Mr. Killen's evidence and testified to the difficulty which was experienced in the attempt to arrest the prisoners. Two Police sepoys also gave evidence in confirmation of the previous witnesses statements. The men had no defence to make, and His Worship accordingly fined prisoners Nos. 1 and 2 Rs. 10 each and prisoner No. 3 Rs. 5, with the option of 20 and 10 days imprisonment respectively for the first and second and the third prisoners.

ARRIVAL OF THE FLAGSHIP GLASGOW.—Yesterday the Glasgow returned to Bombay for the last time before leaving for home, after about a year's absence, during which time she was singularly fortune, te in not having met with a single mishap or accident of any kind. The weather during the greater part of her cruise was exceedingly fine, so much so indeed that for the most of the time she was under steam, the wind being too light to be of much service. The Glasgow arrived in the Hooghly a few days after last Christmas-day and remained there for about a fortnight, after which she proceeded to Trincomalee where she remained for six weeks. During the passage from Trincomalee the only port at which she called was Colombo where she stayed but a short time. Admiral Cumming, C. B, whose flag-ship she is, will proceed with her to England direct from Bombay, calling at Aden to meet the new flag-ship the "Undanted," which will subsequently visit this port.

CRICKET.—A Cricket match was played between the Bombay Union Cricket Club, and an eleven of the 2nd Queen's, on Thursday the 25th instant; and on the Saturday following another was played between the former Club and an eleven from Byculla. The Club was represented by a very weak team in the first match, and it was not a matter of surprise that the Queen's gained an easy victory in one inning with 33 runs to spare. In the second match, however, the Club, though still represented by a far from strong eleven, beat their opponents by 58 runs. The scores are given below :—

QUEEN'S.

1ST INNINGS.

Atkinson, c and b J Ryan	11
Yeo, b Clarke	0
Sutterfield, b Nagle	41
Wardle, b Clarke	2
Fuller, b J Ryan	7
Crofts, c Clarke b Nagle	28
White, St Muirhead b Ryan	26
Chapman, c and b Clarke	2
Quinlan, b Clarke	10
Mollerdue, c H Harrington b Ryan	9
Wagstaff, not out	0
Byes 8, Leg byes 1, No balls 8	17
Total	153

BOMBAY UNION.

1ST INNINGS.		2ND INNINGS.	
Nagle, c Fuller b Wardle	2	Bowled Wardle	4
Doyle (sub) not out	3	Run out	20
H Harrington, c Crofts b Wardle	1	c Mollerdue b Wardle	1
Clarke, do. do.	2	Run out	11
Muirhead, b White	6	c Wagstaff b White	12
J Ryan, c Quinlan b White	0	c Atkinson b Wagstaff	0
Ardagh, run out	5	do. do.	3
T Harrington b Wardle	0	c White b Crofts	18
L Ward, do.	0	b Quinlan	1
R Partridge, c Crofts, b White	0	c Sutterfield b White	0
Burn, b White	0	not out	6
Byes 3, Leg byes 1, Wides 3	7	Byes 12, Leg byes 2, Wides 4	18
Total	26	Total	94
			26
		Grand total	120

BOMBAY UNION.

1ST INNINGS.		2ND INNINGS.	
J Ryan, c Munday b Edwardes G	0	b G Edwardes	0
McDermott (sub) b McGuire	1	b McGuire	0
H Harrington, not out	16	c McAfee, b McGuire	17
Bashford, b Edwardes G	0	b G Edwardes	0
Nagle, b McGuire	0	c Brown b G Edwardes	2
Clarke, b Edwardes G	0	b Edwardes	39
Muirhead, do.	3	c McAfee b Edwardes	4
Mitchell, run out	5	b Edwardes	18
Corke, b Edwardes G	0	b McGuire	7
L Ward, do	1	run out	4
Devlin (sub) do	0	not out	9
Byes 5, Leg byes 4, Wides 1	10	Byes 17, Leg byes 3, Wides 3	23
Total	36	Total	123
			36
		Grand total	159

BYCULLA.

1ST INNINGS.		2ND INNINGS.	
Bharwick, c Clarke, b Ryan	5	not out	1
Bhore, b Ryan	12	b Clarke	0
McAfee, l b w Ryan	0	do	9
G Edwardes, b Clarke	3	b Ryan	15
Munday, b Clarke	0	b Clarke	2
Corkery, b Ryan	1	c McDermott, b Nagle	9
F Maidment, b Ryan	0	b Clarke	12
J Edwardes, St Muirhead b Ryan	0	c Harrington, b Ryan	4
Brown, b Clarke	0	do. do.	1
Mclsuire do.	0	b Clarke	8
Hannah, not out	1	b Ryan	10
Extras	0	Byes 7, Leg byes 1	8
Total	22	Total	79
			22
		Grand total	101

THE NATIVES OF POONA AND THE GAEKWAR.

A LARGE meeting of natives was held in Poona on the 21st instant. Mr. Gunnesh Wassoodeo Joshi explained the object of the meeting, and read the following requisition that had been sent, signed by the following gentlemen :—Vishwasrao Bhaskar Gokhale, Esq., 2nd class Sirdar; Mahadaji Baburao Phadnis, Esq., 2nd class Sirdar; Trimbuckrao Vinayek Hasubnis, Esq., 2nd class Sirdar; Sadasiva Bulwunt Mehandale, Esq., 2nd class Sirdar; Chintaman Pandoorung Phadke, Esq., Sirdar; Moonsi Mohidin Khan, 3rd class Sirdar; Madhavarao Yeshwant Raste, Esq., Sirdar; Trimbuckrao Narayen Rajmachikur, Esq., Sirdar; Jeewanrao Narayen Mujumdar, Esq., 3rd class Sirdar; Vinayekrao Rungunath Poorundhare, Esq., Sirdar; Nabob Abdul Majitkhan Tavanoorker, Sirdar; Vyankutrao Kondiram Shinde, Esq., Sirdar; Bahiro Appaji, Esq., Vakeel to the Raja of Maligaum; Meherji Kuverji, Esq., Pleader; Chagon Dulubhram, Esq., Moonim of the firm of Manchund Mulchund; Gunesh Wassoodeo Joshi, Esq., Pleader; Abdul Tayyab Budroodeen, Bohore, Esq.

After the reading of the requisition it was proposed by Mr. Gunesh Wassoodeo Joshi, and seconded by Mr. Jeevanrao Narayen Mujumdar—"That the Hon'ble Vinaekrao Appa Saheb Koorundawadkur should take the chair."

After the Chief of Koorundwar had taken the chair, it was proposed by Mr. Meherji Kuverji, and seconded by Mr. Trimbukrao Vinayek Hasubnis, and carried *nem con*,—"That His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India be thanked for having appointed a mixed commission consisting of an equal number of Native and English Commissioners, in accordance with the prayer of the citizens of Poona contained in their memorial of the 18th of January 1875."

Proposed by Mr. Kashinath Trimbuk Khare, and seconded by Mr. Madhavarao Yeshwaut Raste, and carried *nem con*,—"That a memorial be submitted to His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General praying that the precedent first introduced in the Baroda Commission of appointing native princes to be Commissioners be followed in future, whenever any differences arose between the native princes and British officers to their courts, for such a policy will contribute to the consolidation of the British Indian Empire."

Proposed by Mr. Trimbukrao Narayen Rajmachikur, and seconded by Mr. Keshewa Pandoorung Godbole, and carried *nem con*,—"That the Government of India be entreated to continue the same kind forbearance and leniency towards H. H. Mulharao, which has characterized their dealings with Baroda hitherto, as that is the only way to quiet the minds of the people and dispel all uneasiness which has been engendered by the tone of violence adopted by some of the prominent English newspapers."

Proposed by Mr. Vyankatesh Govind Lele, and seconded by Mr. Vishwanath Sadasiva Dewakhur, and carried *nem con*,—"That it is the humble opinion of this meeting that the prosecution has utterly broken down in the attempt to implicate H. H. Mulharao in the charges brought against him, and that the Government of India be entreated to reinstate the Gaekwar and to renew the term of eighteen months already granted to him for the purpose of effecting improvements in the administration."

Proposed by Mr. Rajana Lingoo, and seconded by Mr. Heptula Bhai Bohore,—"That a memorial containing points noted in the foregoing resolutions be adopted, and after obtaining the signatures thereto of the inhabitants of this city be forwarded to His Excellency the Viceroy in Council about the time that the Commissioners will submit their report to Government."

The memorial in English as well as a Mahrathi translation of the same was then read and adopted unanimously.

Proposed by Mr. Ramchundrarao Rupram Chundhari, and seconded by Nabob Meer Ahmed Alikhan, "That copies of the memorial adopted at this meeting be forwarded to the Bombay Government, to Baroda, to all the Sarvajanik Sabhas, and the principal newspapers."

A vote of thanks to the Chairman was then proposed by Mr. Gunesh Wassoodeo Joshi, and seconded by Mr. Vyankatesh Govind Lele. The meeting then separated.

The following is the draft copy of the memorial :—

To His Exellency The Right Honourable LORD NORTHBROOK, G. M. S. I., Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

The humble Memorial of the undersigned inhabitants of Poona.

MOST HUMBLY SHEWETH.—1. Your memorialists in their memorial, dated 18th January 1875, which was submitted to your Excellency in Council in relation to Baroda affairs, expressed their sense of gratitude and loyal satisfaction at the general policy of your Excellency's Governments in its treatment of His Highness Mulharao Gaekwar, down to the date of the appointment of the Commission. Your memorialists were glad to find that their prayer relating to the nomination of a mixed tribunal of an equal number of Native and European Commissioners, and the selection of the rulers of first class Native States to be judges in this great trial, were most graciously anticipated by your Excellency's Government, in a manner which did not fail to inspire confidence among all classes of your Excellency's subjects. The dignified and conscientiously impartial manner in which the great State trial has been conducted under the presidency of the Hon'ble Sir Richard Couch, has left no grounds for complaints to the well-wishers of His Highness Mulharao, and has furnished a most instructive precedent for the future. The Commissioners have closed their sittings, and their report upon the points referred to them for enquiry will be shortly submitted to your Excellency in Council. Your memorialists feel it to be their duty on such an occasion as this to submit to your Excellency in Council an humble representation regarding certain matters suggested by the investigation. Your memorialists will not take upon themselves to express any views upon the evidence recorded before the Commission, for they feel sure from the way in which the enquiry has been conducted that the verdict of the Commission will be righteous, just, and solely founded on the facts proved before them, and will be accepted as such without hesitation by all classes of your Excellency's subjects. Your Excellency's memorialists will confine themselves to certain incidental points suggested by the enquiry, which have an important bearing upon the steps which your Excellency in Council may feel disposed to take in the final settlement of this Baroda affair.

2. Your memorialists believe that your Excellency's large-minded and just administration has accomplished political results of immense importance in the consolidation of the British Empire in India. These results vindicate to a great extent the institution of the Commission at Baroda, inasmuch as this trial has for the first time brought home to the native chiefs the sense of their being in extreme cases amenable to the opinion of their brother chiefs and rulers of equal dignity in the provinces directly administered by British officers. The chiefs themselves will, moreover, now feel the assurance, which hitherto has been denied to them, that they will not be prejudged and condemned by the Supreme Government without a quasi-judicial hearing of what they may have to urge against the representations of British officers. British agents employed on political duty at the courts of native princes, will also learn from the fate which overtook Colonel Phayre, and secured his removal from Baroda upon the representations of His Highness Mulharao, that the Supreme Government will not countenance them in their excesses of power. These results, accomplished without violence, will, if the present precedent be followed in the same spirit on all future occasions, go a great way to bring about the evolution of a peaceful and yet progressive policy, which will directly and indirectly secure the stability and prosperity of the empire by a stronger hold than mere superior might can ever hope to obtain upon the hearts and affections of conquered subjects.

3. While congratulating themselves upon the accomplishment of these results, your memorialists feel it necessary at the same time to urge that they have watched with painful concern the agitation which the sitting of the Commission at Baroda has produced throughout India. This agitation was in the main provoked by the indiscreet conduct of certain members, or rather of the majority of the English press in India, which seemed to possess the confidence of persons high in office, and which did not shrink from suggesting all manner of unfounded suspicions against His Highness Mulharao, and prejudged his case in a most reckless manner. At the same time these violent organs aggravated the mischief by openly advocating the revival of the annexation-policy, reminding the native princes that they did not form an essential and integral part of the British Empire in India, that their existence was on sufference only, that they had no title to their sovereignties except in the spirit of lenient forbearance and the ever varying sense of the political convenience of British officers. As might have been expected, this uncalled-for and indiscreet violence provoked a counter-agitation among the native populations in a spirit of sympathy with His Highness Mulharao throughout this presidency. On no previous occasion have the masses of the people been so deeply moved. Every Mofussil paper sent its correspondent to Baroda, and issued daily Extras of news from that quarter which were hawked through the streets and were largely bought up from day to day. In the great religious centres large crowds went in processions to the temples, and prayed for His Highness Mulharao's release; in many places also Brahmins and Shravak priests fasted, and prayed, and observed all the self denying austerities prescribed on occasions of great national calamities. The unhappy dispute about the grant of the expenses for the defence largely added to this feeling of uneasiness on the part of the people Your memorialists submit that this agitation and counter-agitation are most unwelcome, distracting as they do the attention of the people from their legitimate work, forcibly suggesting to the native princes a review of their past relations with the British Government and affecting their sense of confidence in the integrity and justice of the Government. Your memorialists feel assured from the foresight and liberality which have characterized your past dealings with this unhappy state of Baroda, that your Excellency's Government will, in the final settlement of this question, adopt such a line of action as will not fail to reassure the minds of the native princes and the population generally, and will show that your Excellency in Council in the discharge of your sovereign functions, is determined to temper justice with the prerogative of mercy especially in your dealings with weak native states.

4. The summary suspension and trial of a first class native prince might under the circumstances have been, though a strong, yet a necessary measure, as teaching a wholesome lesson to the misguided rulers of native states. All the moral advantage of this great trial will, however, be lost if the feeling of alarm and uneasiness engendered by this interference be aggravated by a too rigid adherence to the same strong policy which suggested the summary arrest. The Indian princes have just commenced to emerge from ignorance and lawlessness, and to appreciate the reign of law and systematic government, and a feeling of intelligent allegiance to the sovereign power has been slowly growing up among them. In the best interests of the rulers and the ruled, any measure which alarms the people and disquiets the princes is to be deprecated on all accounts. In securing the willing submission of His Highness Mulharao to be tried by the Commission without raising any difficult question of jurisdiction, and in obtaining the aquiescence of their Highnesses Mahrajah Scindiah and the Mahrajah of Jeypore, to be members of the Commission. Your Excellency's Government has secured a great and peaceful victory, and permanently rivetted the hold of the Supreme Government upon these hitherto independent princes. A merciful moderation in the use of the power so secured will at this juncture reconcile the chiefs to their altered relations, and foster the growth of a sense of pride and reliance upon the power and justice of the British Government, upon which sense after all true allegiance can alone be built up.

5. Your memorialists have felt it necessary to urge these considerations upon the attention of your Excellency in Council, not because of any misgivings they feel regarding the result of the trial which has just closed at Baroda. Without taking upon themselves to say what that result will be, your memorialists feel no hesitation in saying that to a great extent it cannot fail to be more favourable to His Highness Mulharao than what was anticipated before the trial commenced. When your Excellency's Government first ordered his arrest and suspension from power upon an *ex-parte* review of the evidence secured by the Bombay police against him, your memorialists confess that they felt alarmed at the consequences, for they apprehended that your Excellency's Government would never have sanctioned such an extreme step before being convinced in your own minds that the case against His Highness Mulharao was too strong to be disproved by any evidence he might be able to offer in the way of clearing himself from the accusation. Happily, however, the lengthy trial that has just closed has served to a great extent to dispel these fears. The improbabilities of the stories told by the witnesses, and the discrepancies and self-contradictions in the statements of the leading witnesses for the prosecution have been so numerous and on so material matters, that it is generally admitted that if His Highness Mulharao had been tried in a criminal court, no jury, nor judge with assessors, would have found him guilty on a charge of poisoning on the evidence of wretched police agents and accomplices doubly foresworn. Although the Commission was carefully restricted to the simple function of a committee of investigation, yet its president showed a conscientious desire to follow the rules and the obligations of a regularly constituted and responsible court, and your memorialists trust that in their report the Commissioners will adhere to this same principle in weighing the credibility of the witnesses, and reconciling the irreconcilable discrepancies. His Highness Mulharao must be congratulated upon such a result of the investigation, especially when it is remembered that he has had many bitter and irreconcilable enemies; that the police agents were backed up by the prestige of British power; that he was utterly helpless and without resource by reason of his temporary disgrace and fall from power, when even his bosom-friends deserted him and turned Queen's evidence.

6. Whatever view the Commission might take of his conduct, it is plain from the evidence that His Highness has been free from all stain of political hostility and breach of the loyalty he owes to the Queen. If the evidence has established anything, it is His Highness's absolute dependence upon the Resident, at his court, and his utter helplessness to resist the smallest wishes of that officer. If the witnesses for the prosecution may be believed, this dependence and helplessness was shown in a very painful manner in the appeals His Highness is said to have made to the Residency servants and menials to bring about a union of hearts between him and the Resident. It is not likely that such a princes would be guilty of disloyalty or hostility to the sovereign power. His Highness's willing submission to the order directing his arrest, and his discountenancing all resistance, his dignified denial of the charge brought against him, and his unshaken confidence throughout the period of his confinement that justice will be done to him—these are material evidences of his conduct, of which he is entitled to the fullest benefit, and from this evidence of circumstances it is clear that no political crime was intended. Your memorialists are fully persuaded that under these circumstances the Commissioners will not fail to take a just and lenient measure of the probabilities of his connection with the alleged crime, of which he can on no account be convicted upon the evidence that has been recorded.

7. The revelations made at the State trial show how unsatisfactory is the present condition of the relations between the British Government and the Native States. The British Residents and Native Chiefs are perpetually at cross-purposes with one another; each employs spies to obtain information of the other's movements, each seeks to circumvent the other by all manner of means. In this connection, it was a most unhappy circumstance that your Excellency's Government allowed itself to be persuaded to add to the charge of poisoning to the other trivial charges regarding the bribing of the Residency servants for obtaining secret information. If such conduct can be crime, Colonel Phayre, the Resident, was equally guilty of it with His Highness Mulharao. All political officers, who are practically conversant with these matters, know that this loose habit of giving small presents to Residency servants is engendered by circumstances common to every native state in India, and that it has, in fact, become the *dustoor* or the usage of the land. The sums given away as presents on the occasions of marriage and the birth of an heir cannot be classified under the category of bribes. They are small payments made to the servants in accordance with old usage. The disparity between the strength and civilization of the British Government and of the Native Chiefs is so great, that a factitious importance attaches of itself to the smaller creature who wears the badge of power, and who has access to the Resident. This unhappy condition of things can only be counteracted by a determination on the part of your Excellency's Government to discountenance the idea, which is too commonly entertained both by the British Residents and the Native Princes, that the Supreme Government will back up its officers in all excesses of power without granting a hearing to the Chief concerned. The removal of Colonel Phayre will, is hoped, be the beginning of a new policy and will go a great way to purify the atmosphere of native courts.

8. From the considerations suggested before, your memorialists hope that upon all the charges referred to the Commission for inquiry the Commissioners will hold that His Highness Malharao was more sinned against than sinning; that he was not concerned in any way in the attempt of poisoning; and that he is equally free from personal blame in the matter of the minor charges. Your memorialists further hope that the recommendations of the Commissioners will induce your Excellency in Council to take a lenient view of his conduct in this connection. The sufferings he has undergone have been of a sort to chasten him, and it is hoped now that he is rid from his evil councillors, of whose perfidy he has learnt a lesson which he will never forget, he will make a good use of the eighteen months' interval allowed to him by your Excellency's Government to improve his State. Such leniency would redound to the everlasting glory of your Excellency's Government, and would be a standing monument of the conscientious regard for justice which has, generally speaking, characterized British rule in this country ever since the days when the annexation-policy was abandoned.

9. The union and strength of the empire to a great extent depends upon the continued integrity of the native states. This consideration, together with the close ties of relationship and sympathy which bind your memorialists to Baroda, have prompted this representation, and your Excellency's memorialists pray that God in his kind Providence may lead your Excellency in Council to a righteous conclusion.

For this act of kindness, your memorialists, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

ADDITIONAL PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. AND O. CO.'S S. S. DECCAN, Captain J. D. Gabey, sailed yesterday for Southampton via the Suez Canal, with the English Mails and the following additional passengers :—

For Southampton—Mr D Lowe, Captain and Mrs McNeill, and two children, and Mr Lockwood.

For Brindisi—Mr J Hickman.

Port of destination not mentioned.—Mrs Grinshaw, and two children, Mr and Mrs D Cook, and two children, Mr Mean, Mr J Farrent, Mr and Mrs Wheal, Mrs Frain and family, Mr Mat Gilleb and Mr and Mrs Sawyer.

THE PATHANS AND THEIR WIVES.

YESTERDAY morning Caroline Hand and her Pathan companion appeared at the Fort Police Court before Mr. Dossabhoy Framjee, Mr. Edginton, Acting Commissioner of Police, was present. The Pathan begged his Worship to send the woman with him. She was then called forward and said she would not go with the Pathan, and asked for the protection of the Court. The Magistrate then told the Pathan that he would not make an order that the woman should return to him that as she had openly declared that she would not return to him and had asked for the protection of the Court, such protection would be accorded to her as a British subject; that the orders of the Government had been asked for, and that when these orders were received, the Commissioner of Police would inform all parties concerned.

The other Pathan, the alleged husband of the second woman Amelia Couch, then stepped forward and said that his "Missus" was willing to return to him, but that the Police Commissioner would not allow him to see her. The Magistrate said that she was sick in hospital, and that when she were sufficiently well to appear in Court she would be asked whether she was willing to return to the applicant or not.

Both Pathans were evidently much dissatisfied with his Worship's order, and after a short time left the Court, accompanied by a large number of their friends.

The woman Caroline Hand is at present in charge of a Superintendent of Police. The order from Government is daily expected.

THE ALLIANCE SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY.

THE first ordinary general meeting of shareholders of the company was held yesterday at its registered office, Nesbit Lane, to receive the directors' report and the audited balance sheet, to declare a dividend, and to appoint auditors. Mr. Tapidas Vurjdas, Chairman of the board of directors, was in the chair. The attendance of the shareholders was large. The notice convening the meeting was read,

The Chairman said—Gentlemen. The very satisfactory report which will be read to you will show the operations of the Company to be as profitable as could be desired for the period under review. The total amount of the Profit and Loss account, viz., Rs. 2,06,681-12-5 has been proposed by your directors to be distributed in a manner that will meet, I hope, the approval of all concerned.—As Chairman of the company, I feel it a pleasure to point out what I consider to be the most satisfactory feature of the present state of the company, being able after paying all liabilities on account of the first extension works and after paying a handsome dividend to shareholders, to command more than a lac of rupees out of their earnings as working capital. The Silk Factory will be hailed, I trust, as a boon to the people by every well-wisher of this Presidency; and the shareholders of this company may congratulate themselves on being the pioneers of a new and important source of industry for the masses. All that remains for me to say at present is that I feel confident that the business of the company will receive the same careful attention at the hands of your Board, who join me in hoping that their efforts will be strengthened by your warm support as hitherto.

The directors' report and accounts, of which printed copies had been circulated, were taken as read. The following resolutions were then adopted unanimously :—

Proposed by the Chairman, and seconded by Mr. Dayal Ruttonsey, That the audited balance sheet made up to 31st December 1874 with the directors' report, circulated amongst the shareholders, be received and adopted.

Proposed by Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, and seconded by Mr. Damodardas Tapidas, That the first dividend be declared at the rate of Rs. 175 per share payable on and after the 3rd April 1875, to those shareholders, whose names were on the company's register on the 24th March 1875.

Proposed by Mr. Jehangeer Hormusjee, and seconded by Mr. Soorutram Bhays, That Messrs. M. R. de Quadros and Merwanjee Framjee, be appointed auditors for the ensuing year, and that their remuneration be Rs. 125 each for the year.

Proposed by Mr. M. R. de Quadros, and seconded by Mr. Toolsidas Vurjdas, That the second extension, being a silk factory, in connection with this mill, be and is hereby approved.

Proposed by Mr. Dinshaw Framjee Kaiss, and seconded by Mr. Jehangeer Hormusjee, That the thanks of the shareholders are due to the directors, the manager, and their staff for their able management.

Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy said that, before separating, he thought it was but fair and proper to bring forward a proposition which, he felt sure, would be received with pleasure by all present at the meeting. He would, therefore, propose, That the best thanks of the shareholders are due, and are hereby tendered, to their Chairman, who is also the head of the firm of Messrs. Tapidas Vurjdas and Co., the secretaries and treasurers of the company, for the uniform ability, zeal, and attention that he devotes to the business of the company, which is in a great measure indebted to him for its success.

The proposition was seconded by Mr. M. R. de Quadros and carried with applause.

The proceedings closed with a vote of thanks to the Chairman.

EUROPEAN AND OTHER EXTRACTS.

THE LIFE OF LORD SHELBURNE.*

(*Athenæum.*)

THIS is a volume of extraordinary interest and value. "One of the suppressed characters of English history" is restored to us, and we marvel only that Lord Shelburne's autobiography should have waited to be edited by his great-grandson, instead of having been published early in the present century by his son, unless, as we hear, its existence was really unknown till last year. Good as it is, to our great wonder it is better as a book of gossip than as a book of history. The characters of leading statesmen are gems, and epigrams which will dwell in the memory abound.

Here is Lord Shelburne's excellent description of the state of politics at the time he entered public life :—

"It is common to attribute the happiness and comfort which this country enjoyed from the period of the Revolution till the commencement of the present reign, to the excellence of our constitution, to the Whigs, and to a variety of other causes, whereas I conceive the true cause to have been the existence of a Pretender with a very just right to the Throne upon all Tory and monarchical principles and all old prejudices, but without sufficient capacity to disturb the reigning family, or to accommodate himself to the new principles which have been making a slow but certain progress ever since the discovery of the press. Cardinal Wolsey, upon the first discovery of printing, told the clergy to be on their guard, for if they did not destroy the press the press would destroy them. The consequence was that, during the period alluded to, there was a King and no King. Instead of all that fine theory which Montesquieu and all the admirers of the English constitution suppose, and all the theory of action and reaction, the Hanover family never imagined they would continue, and as their only chance threw themselves into the arms of the old Whigs, abjuring the rights and the manners of Royalty, in other words, telling the people, 'We are your slaves and blackamoors.' Under the Tudors we had been an absolute despotism. The Stewarts wanted to be kings, but under them, before and after the great Rebellion, it was nothing but anarchy and sedition. I have often thought that Cromwell's speeches give a very faithful picture of his time, and am confirmed in it by Lord Hardwicke. . . . Cromwell has never had justice done him. Hume and almost all the historians have seized upon some prominent circumstances of his character, as painters and actors lay hold of the caricature to ensure a likeness. He was not always a hypocrite. It must be allowed that, while he had power, short as the moment was, he did set more things forward than all the Kings who reigned during the century, King William included. England was never so much respected abroad, while at home, though Cromwell could not settle the Government, talents of every kind began to show themselves, which were immediately crushed or put to sleep at the restoration. The best and most unexceptionable regulations of different kinds are to be found in his ordinances and proclamations remaining to this day unexecuted; and during his life he not only planned, but enforced and executed the greatest measures of which the country was then susceptible. (See his conversations with Ludlow, particularly about a reform of the law, and his wish to make Ireland a field of experiment, and an example to England.)"

Sir Robert Walpole

"was coarse in his conversation, particularly about women, scouting all sentiment and sentimental love. He was, however, their slave in his turn. When some of his friends were going to tell him some infidelity of Mrs.——, he stopped their mouths by saying that he wished to hear nothing of the sort: she was indispensable to his happiness. He was not at all so to hers. Seeing Mr. Fox reading in the library of Houghton, he said, 'You can read. It is a great happiness. I totally neglected it while I was in business, which has been the whole of my life, and to such a degree that I cannot now read a page—a warning to all Ministers.' . . . Lord Melcombe said that, in one of the jumbles of a division in the House of Commons, he happened to find himself near to Sir Robert, who told him: 'Young man, I will tell you the history of all your friends as they come in, one by one. Such an one, I saved his brother from being hanged; such another, from starving; such another, I advanced both his sons,' &c., in short, a history of perfidy and ingratitude—the experience of twenty years of power. By all that I have been able to learn Sir Robert Walpole was, out of sight, the ablest man of his time and the most capable. His letters about Wood's halfpence do him great honour. More critical times might have produced an abler man, and there is no doubt that many faults may be found in his manners and character, but comparing him with all the other men who presented themselves as candidates for power, he was the first, and most calculated to carry on the mode of Government adopted by the Hanover family of King and no King or the House of Commons for ever. . . . During the first twenty years of George II. there were three parties, first, the old Whigs, who entirely composed the administration; secondly, the discontented Whigs, who one after another quarrelled with Sir Robert Walpole and the main body; thirdly, the Tories, to whose character and principles sufficient justice has not been done owing to the never-ceasing outcry of Ministers in confounding them with the Jacobites, but, in fact, they were the landed interest of England who desired to see an honourable, dignified government conducted with order and due economy and due subordination, in opposition to the Whigs who courted the mob in the first instance, and in the next the commercial interest. The Tories, being men of property and precluded from all degree of Court favour since Queen Anne's time, lived upon their estates, never went to London but to attend Parliament, and that for a short time, while the Whigs surrounded the Court, governed the two Kingdoms, knew confidentially all that passed at home and abroad, were in the secret of everything, and provided for younger brothers, cousins, nephews and dependents, whose wits were sharpened by their advancement. The Jacobites were, in fact, quite a distinct party, which likewise had its sub-divisions, consisting of men of great rank, great property, and great numbers. The Duke of Beaufort was at the head of what was called the 'Remitters,' who remitted annually large sums to the Pretender till the party was finally broken up. All Scotland was enthusiastically devoted to the exiled family, with a very few exceptions. In 1756 going through the country as a traveller, I heard many of them, sober as well as drunk, avow it in the most unreserved manner. The House of Commons in those days must have been very different from what it has become in our times, for we see all the distinguished men, Oxford, Bolingbroke, and others, seeking to be advanced to the Peerage instead of considering it as a retirement. Sir Robert Walpole raised it not only by talents which were particularly adapted to it, but by using it as one of the best instruments of the false government, adopted at the accession of the House of Hanover, and persevered in during the reigns of George I. and George II."

There is a great deal of epigrammatic writing in Lord Shelburne's autobiography which reminds us of Walpole. Take, for instance, this bit about Lord Bute:—"It has seldom happened that those who come in by the back ever after prefer the *great* stairs." Or this:—"Lord Keeper Henley was kept down by Lord Hardwicke, whose great ambition was to see his son Charles Yorke Chancellor. He inspired his son with the same passion who, after his death, abandoned all his friends to accomplish it and cut his throat the night he had accepted."

Or again, this, about George the Second's Queen:—"The Queen imagined, because the King said so, she had no influence upon him, a common error when ladies are concerned. Sir Robert Walpole promised her everything she desired, and by that means gained her cordial support, which he steadily enjoyed to the day of her death, when his positive influence on the King died also."

Nothing in the book is so good as the collection of portrait-characters. Here is Mr. Pulteney:—

"Mr. Pulteney, afterwards Earl of Bath, was the House of Commons rival of Sir Robert Walpole. He was by all accounts the greatest House of Commons orator that had ever appeared. He had a sharp cutting wit, both in and out of the House, was an elegant scholar, avaricious in the most supreme degree, as was his father before him (his wife the same), vindictive, torn with little passions, unequal and uneven, sometimes in very high and sometimes in very low spirits, and full of little enmities. Examine his long opposition, and it will be seen he never did any good nor attempted any. His great occupation was to raise the mob in order to turn out Sir Robert Walpole. He not only did no good, but he did a great deal of mischief by dint of clamour and abuse. Never was faction carried such lengths."

Here is Pitt:—

"It may be easily conceived what progress an ardent mind with a dash of madness, and certainly a most extraordinary imagination, must have made, steadily directing his mind and time from his earliest youth, as Mr. Wilkes says, 'to the studying of words and rounding of sentences,' for he was *totus in hoc*, not appearing to have applied to any other branch of science whatever. It is remarkable that neither he nor Lord Granville could write a common letter well. Of his imagination he used to say himself that it was so strong that most things returned to him with stronger force the second time than the first. He was so attentive to forming his own taste, that he would not so look at a bad print if he could avoid it, wishing not to hazard his eye for a moment. He either sacrificed or kept down every other passion with a view to forward his ambition. . . . It would not be believed how much time he took to compose the most trifling note. He passed his time studying words and expressions, always with a view to throw the responsibility of every measure upon some other, while he held a high pompous unmeaning language. What took much from his character was that he was always acting, always made up, and never natural, in a perpetual state of exertion, incapable of friendship, or of any act which tended to it, and constantly upon the watch, and never unbent. He told me that independent of the consideration of his health and circumstances, he should for reasons of policy have always lived as he did a few miles out of town. I was in the most intimate political habits with him for ten years, the time that I was Secretary of State included, he Minister, and necessarily was with him at all hours in town and country, without drinking a glass of water in his house or company, or five minutes' conversation out of the way of business. I went to see him afterwards in Somersetshire, where I fell into more familiar habits with him, which continued and confirmed me in all that I have said. He was tall in his person, and as genteel as a martyr to the gout could be, with the eye of a hawk, a little head, thin face, long aquiline nose, and perfectly erect. He was very well bred, and preserved all the manners of the *vieille cour*, with a degree of pedantry however in his conversation, especially when he affected levity."

Here, Lord Mansfield:—

"Lord Mansfield was a very able advocate, but of no kind of force or elevation, and cow'd by Mr. Pitt in the House of Commons with the imputation of early Jacobitism constantly hanging round is neck, besides belonging to the Duke of Newcastle. I have heard from different members of the Cabinet, that he never opened his lips during that administration. He was the most diligent of human beings. It is a great mistake to suppose that these remarkable men are not diligent. I have known many and never knew an instance to the contrary. William Murray was sixteen years of age when he came out of Scotland, and spoke such broad Scotch that he stands entered in the University Books at Oxford as born at Bath, the Vice Chancellor mistaking *Bath* for *Perth*. He certainly was by nature a very eminent man, bred like all the great families of Scotland an intriguing aristocrat, poor and indefatigable, very friendly and very timid. He contrived, like several of the Scotch, Lord Loughborough, &c., to get rid of his brogue, but always spoke in a feigned voice like Leoni the Jew singer. His eloquence was of an argumentative metaphysical cast, and his great art always appeared to me to be to watch his opportunity to introduce a proposition unperceived, when his cause was ever so bad, afterwards found a true argument upon it, of which nobody could be more capable, and then give way to his imagination in which he was by no means wanting, nor in scholarship, particularly classical learning, thanks to Westminster. . . . Like the generality of Scotch, Lord Mansfield had no regard to truth whatever. Sir Thomas Clerk, Master of the Rolls, said to Sir Eardley Wilmot, 'You and I have lived long in the world, and of course have met with a great many liars, but did you ever know such a liar as Will. Murray, whom we have seen capable of lying before twelve people, every one of whom he knows also that he lies.' But the worst part of his character as a judge was what Mr. Pitt called inventing law, and no fond parent could be more attached to his off-spring than he was to such inventions. He had a most indecent habit of attending the appeals against his own decrees in the House of Lords. Lord Bathurst, when Chancellor, was so overawed by Lord Mansfield's manner that he literally, as Speaker, decided a cause against a decree of his own, when, upon counting the House some time after, there was a majority of one against Lord Mansfield's opinion, but it was too late. Lord Bathurst was flustered, and, in his confusion, gave it against. At the same time nobody was enough interested to call for a division. Mr. Hume told me that, after one of his Sunday evening circles, Lord Mansfield was boasting to him, which he was apt to do, of the quantity of business which he went through. Mr. Hume said, 'How was it possible!' Lord Mansfield said he would tell him his secret. When he went to the sittings at the Council or any of the other Courts he called for a list of the causes, and he could easily distinguish which would draw attention, and those he studied as well as he could or as his time permitted; the others he left to chance or off-hand opinions. Lord Camden always said that he was sure Lord Mansfield never decided a cause right or wrong from a pure motive all his life."

This bit completes the cabinet:—"Lord Hardwicke, with great deliberation and sanctity, sacrificed Admiral Byng to be shot, contrary to every rule of justice and to the best naval opinions, to stem the public clamour and save his son-in-law."

Here is some more fun:—

"Lord Melcombe succeeded to his place. As we were to walk two and two, I thought it stupid to pass so many hours together without speaking. I broke my resolution, and he was more than ready on his part, we conversed very freely during the whole day. In the warmth and openness of my temper I could not help asking him what could possibly tempt him to try to raise an opposition against me at Wycombe. He made the same answer as he did to Lord Bute, 'that he conceived I was too young to trouble my head about such things.' I told him that 'it was that which provoked me the most of anything, for he knew the contrary most intimately well.'—'Well,' said he, 'when did you ever know anybody get out of a great scrape but by a great lye.' After this it was impossible to 'formaliser avec lui,' and I lived afterwards upon very familiar terms with him to the time of his death."

Here, another character, that of Lord Bute:—

"It is not easy to give a just idea of the character of the Earl of Bute, as it consisted of several real contradictions and more apparent ones, with no small mixture of madness in it. His bottom was that of any Scotch Nobleman, proud, aristocratical, pompous, imposing, with a great deal of superficial knowledge such as is commonly to be met with in France and Scotland, chiefly upon matters of Natural Philosophy, Mines, Fossils, a smattering of Mechanicks, a little Metaphysicks, and a very false taste in everything. Added to this he had a gloomy sort of madness which had made him affect living alone, particularly in Scotland, where he resided some years in the Isle of Bute, with as much pomp and as much uncomfortableness in his little domestick circle as if he had been King of the Island, Lady Bute a forlorn queen, and his children slaves of a despotick tyrant. He read a great deal, but it was chiefly out of the waybooks of Science and pompous Poetry. Lucan was his favourite poet among the ancients, and Queen Elizabeth's Earl of Essex his favourite author and object of imitation. He admired his letters, and had them almost by heart. He excelled most in writing, of which he appeared to have a great habit. He was insolent and cowardly, at least, the greatest political coward I ever knew. He was rash and timid, accumstomed to ask advice of different

* *Life of William, Earl of Shelburne, afterwards First Marquess of Lansdowne*, With Extracts from his Papers and Correspondence. By Lord Edmond Fitzmaurice. Vol. I. 1737—1766. (Macmillan & Co.)

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persons, but had not sense and sagacity to distinguish and digest, with a perpetual apprehension of being governed, which made him, when he followed any advice, always add something of his own in point of matter or manner, which sometimes took away the little good which was in it, or changed the whole nature of it. He was always upon stilts, never natural except now and then upon the subject of women."

In this first volume Lord Edmond Fitzmaurice's task has been light so far as original writing is concerned, although he must have had much labour of arrangement. He has done little but print portions of the excellent notes of his ancestor, without so much as changing the archaic spelling, but carefully cutting out the many repetitions of the original. When, however, he reaches his seventh chapter,—that on the repeal of the Stamp Act,—he gives us a taste of his own quality, by writing a very clear introduction :—

"By the end of 1765 Shelburne had returned to public life. Appearing in the House of Lords, he at once attacked the Stamp Act, though unsupported and alone, recollecting possibly what had followed a similar bold declaration in favour of peace a few years before. The Earl of Suffolk, during the debate on the address on December 17th, in moving an amendment, used language of the most insulting character with reference to the colonists. Shelburne replied. On his way to London he had an interview with Pitt at Bath, and consequently spoke animated not only with the consciousness of a good cause, but with the knowledge that he was the mouthpiece of a more powerful statesman than himself, though possibly this was one of the occasions when he felt that the Great Commoner had preferred throwing the responsibility of overt action on others to taking it on his own shoulders 'I was desirous,' Shelburne wrote immediately afterwards to his chief, 'to act with firmness, and without regard to little views, upon those principles which made part of the conversation you honoured me with at Bath. There were other motives, likewise, which incited me very strongly to the part I took. I felt attaching the name of *rebellion* hastily, and *traitors*, to the Americans, and comparing them to the Scots at Derby, which was the language used, dangerous, and perhaps both imprudent and unjust. I could not help deprecating as strongly as I could, a motion which seemed to preclude a repeal, before it was considered thoroughly how far it might be necessary, and without committing myself on what might be fit to be done, I endeavoured to distinguish the real ties by which America might be supposed to hold to this country, in order to obviate objections arising from a thousand false lights thrown out on the subject; acknowledging the power of Parliament to be supreme, but referring the expediency of the act to be considered in a commercial view, regard being had to the abilities of the Americans to pay this tax, and likewise to the consequences likely to proceed in any event from the late violences.' With these sentiments, he accordingly declared,—' Before we resolve upon rash measures, we should consider first the expediency of the law, and next our power to enforce it. The wisest legislators have been mistaken. The laws of Carolina, though planned by Shaftesbury and Locke, were found impracticable, and are now grown obsolete. The Romans planted colonies to increase their power; we to extend our commerce. Let the regiments in America, at Halifax or Pensacola, embark at once upon the same destination, and no intervening accident disappointing the expedition, what could be effected against colonies so populous and of such magnitude and extent? The colonies may be ruined first, but the distress will end with ourselves.' "

The second volume of this work is likely, from the period with which it will deal, to be even more interesting than the first.

MESSRS. SMITH, EDWARDS AND CO.'S MONTHLY COTTON CIRCULAR.

Conducted by Samuel Smith.

Adelaide Buildings, Chapel Street,
Liverpool, 1st March, 1875.

The past month has witnessed a further upward movement in our market and a general advance of ¼d. to ⅜d. per lb. in American Cotton.

At the date of our last report the market was pausing in the upward movement started by the small receipts of January. Middling Uplands had reacted from 7¾d to 7⅞d per lb, but Surats, owing to scarcity, were quoted at 5¼d for fair Dhollerah. Much uncertainty prevailed as to the course of receipts; a slight increase had occurred at the end of January, that week being 119,000 bales, and many authorities asserted strongly that in February large figures would be reached sufficient to justify estimates of 4½ millions. This kept the market for some time in a wavering and uncertain condition; during the first half of February its daily tone reflected that of the American markets, one day it was firm, the next dull, and on the whole no change of any moment occurred. But a gradual reduction of crop estimates now became apparent, the receipts steadily fell off and utterly falsified the oft repeated prediction of an increase. It was still asserted by many that the roads continued in so bad a state that no fair conclusion could be drawn from receipts, but that view was gradually given up by the general public, and when the third week of February brought a sudden drop of receipts to 95 000 bales, a strong speculative feeling entered the market; all estimates above 4 millions disappeared, and many reduced their figures to 3 900,000 bales or less. But the last week of the month has taken all by surprise. A further great drop in receipts brought the figures down to 78,000 bales, with correspondingly small movements in the interior, a marked reduction of crop estimates took place in America, most persons reducing their guesses to 3,800,000 or 3,900,000 bales, and many orders to buy Cotton have been received from the other side. Prices in America shot quite ahead of us, and we have had a continuously strong market all the week at ⅛d advance.

Surats have not advanced like American Cotton owing to the very large shipments from Bombay, which are much in excess of last year. As heavier arrivals by Canal are nearly due, holders have been anxious to move off stocks, and for the same reason buyers have held aloof, and quotations are scarcely altered for the month. There is, however, a strong demand for shipments by the Cape, which are expected to arrive to a good market in the summer, and for these long prices are paid.

We close steadily but with less buoyancy than in the morning, at 7 15/16d for Middling Uplands on the spot and 8d for April delivery.

The Manchester Market has not displayed the same activity as Liverpool during the past month, business has hung fire unless when stimulated by the buoyancy of the raw material. It is true that opinion has been generally in favour of higher prices for goods and yarn as the year advanced, yet foreign markets have continued so dull that buyers had no encouragement to enter into speculative operations, and with few exceptions only a hand to mouth business has been done.

It is matter of surprise that the restriction of production imposed by the Factory Act has had so little effect on prices. We hear it generally stated that the limitation is at least 5 per cent., yet it is admitted that considerable stocks both of goods and yarn exist in Manchester, and nothing but the buoyancy of Cotton has prevented a dull, dragging trade.

The Indian Markets continue miserably dull, and the prices ruling for the common makes of Shirtings are such as makes it a marvel how they can be produced at all. We hear it said that looms are being diverted from those unprofitable makes to finer classes of goods, but judging from the heavy shipments to the East, the process appears to be a slow one, and we doubt if any great improvement can be hoped for till a complete change occurs in the Eastern Markets, which have been constantly and absurdly over supplied for many years.

We do not think the general state of Lancashire trade is profitable. No doubt particular classes of Goods and Yarn which have an established character pay well, but as a rule the second class makes and all inferior stuff are doing badly. The general position has grown worse since the end of December, as Cotton has gained in value about twice as much as Goods and Yarn, and, besides, the cost of production is considerably enhanced by the operation of the Factory Act. There is much dissatisfaction expressed with the working of this act, in which the workpeople share quite as much as their employers, which is rather surprising, as it was passed through Parliament mainly in deference to the supposed wishes of the operatives.

In the last week a stronger tone has come over the Manchester Market, consequent upon the poorer prospects of Cotton supply; the feeling is pretty sanguine, especially for Cotton, of which spinners hold a large stock, but there has been no great amount of business done in Manchester staples, and except in special makes we do not think the Trade are largely under orders.

The Money Market has been quiet during the past month, but with a tendency to harden towards the close, and the Bank rate has been advanced from 3 to 3½ per cent. The position of the Bank is not strong, and were any sudden pull to come on its resources, a sharp rise in the rate of discount must follow; but the general state of trade is so unprofitable in England that the demand for accommodation is unusually small, and it is hard to keep up the rate of interest; in many important branches of trade, especially coal and iron, business is sadly interfered with by disputes between employers and employed—about 100,000 miners are at present idle in South Wales from that cause—these constant strikes and lock-outs are becoming matters of national importance, producing, as they do, intense irritation and lamentable suffering to helpless women and children, not to speak of the waste of national wealth. The great rise of wages brought about by the prosperous state of trade in 1871-2, has been succeeded by the inevitable reaction, the men will not submit to this till starved out, and the masters finding their trade unprofitable, are indifferent to a stoppage of their works, and quietly wait till wages and values of all kinds find their level. Meanwhile the utmost stagnation prevails in many branches of industry, and even the low price of breadstuffs has failed to give any stimulus. The difficulty of employing capital so as to leave any sufficient recompense is extraordinary and almost unparalleled, and there seems every probability that it will at last cause come mania or other for speculative undertakings. Foreign investments are at a discount, owing to the innumerable swindles of late years, and it seems probable that the stream will run in the direction of industrial joint stock companies at home. An instance of this is afforded by the vast extension of co-operative enterprise at Oldham and some other manufacturing towns. Many new cotton mills have recently been started on that principle, and several of the private concerns are being converted into joint stock companies; the dividends paid by these co-operative companies are surprising, ranging from 10 to 40 per cent, and to those who do not understand the method of making up accounts the temptation to invest is very strong. By the initiated, however the extraordinary dividends paid by these concerns are regarded as delusive, and the principle upon which they conduct business is considered to be unsound, and it is expected by many that a time of reckoning will come, which will severely try this species of enterprise. The mass of shareholders, however, do not look beyond dividends and premiums, and the apparent success of these companies will lead to a rapid development of this style of business which will in course of time change the character of Lancashire trade. One effect is already seen in putting up a million new spindles at Oldham alone, and if a really prosperous year occurred we may expect a rapid extension of the Cotton industry of Lancashire.

The Prospects of our market have altered during the past month owing to the decided change of opinion about the American crop. At the end of December the favourite estimate was 4½ millions, at the end of January 4 millions, and now we should say 3,800,000 to 3,900,000 bales. This is a very surprising change, but is quite justified by the extraordinary and persistent falling off in receipts, which scarcely any one in America looked for. At all events, the echoes of American opinion which reached us here were constantly in favour of increased receipts after the roads improved, and it is not more than two or three weeks since 4½ millions fairly dropped out of sight; 4 millions is now the maximum crop guess, whereas 3¾ millions is quite in favour with a large number, but we should say that the average opinion at New York and here is about 3 850 000 bales; according to that view the present deficiency of 150,000 bales in receipts will be doubled by the end of the season, and at the moment this appears quite probable. This season, like many of its predecessors, proves that the most careful American opinion about the crop is little better than guess work, and the arguments advanced in favour of certain theories are much more of the nature of special pleadings to support foregone conclusions than sound inferences from undoubted facts. Last year crop estimates were raised half a million of bales between December and February simply owing to the large receipts, this year they have been reduced nearly as much because receipts have been unexpectedly small, and it appears as if we would never reach safe opinions about the crop till the actual course of receipts practically settled the question. The currents of feeling in America represent the predominant interest of speculators. This year the 'bear' interest predominated, and large crop opinions followed as a matter of course. In former seasons the "bull" interest usually prevailed, hence the crop was usually underestimated. The Agricultural Bureau is after all coming out most nearly correct; its reports were treated with contempt most of the season, but next year it will be regarded as an oracle.

The rise in prices that has taken place from the bottom of our market has been about ¾d per lb, which is not great considering the change of prospects; but it must be borne in mind that had the large crop estimate been realised, we would probably have witnessed a fall by this time to 6¼d for Middling Uplands. We therefore consider that the change in prices pretty fairly represents the change in prospects. At the moment, however, the feeling is very sanguine, and a further rise of ½d is generally looked for, which does not appear impossible if the crop is to reach only 3,800,000 bales, or even 3 850 000 bales. Some facts have, however, to be put on the other side to guard against illusion. England is getting a far larger share of the crop than could once have been expected, the shipments to date are about 100,000 bales ahead of last year, whereas the Continent is nearly 100,000 short, and American spinners have taken from the ports 130,000 bales less, and perhaps less overland as well. No doubt these figures will be somewhat altered, but we would not be surprised if England gets as much out of this crop as out of last one, even though it be 300,000 bales short. Trade on the Continent is not good generally; it was over-supplied with Cotton last year, a large addition was made to its invisible stock, and it can easily do with 100 000 bales less than last season. But the state of trade in America is even more important—it continues extraordinarily bad; the whole country is in a state of collapse. The New England mills have, it is estimated, been working only ⅔ths time since 1st October, and their position has in no way improved. It really seems as if American consumption would fall off 200,000 bales this year, or, at least, the takings of their spinners; and, if that be so, then none of the deficit of 300,000 bales in the crop will fall on England. Another way of looking at it is this, the visible supply of American Cotton is as large as last year at this time, but spinners in Europe probably hold 150,000 bales more of that description. Suppose that planters hold as much less, there is just the same quantity of American Cotton in the world as last year, and the consumption is no larger. It appears therefore that we shall not reduce our stock of American at the end of the season unless the crop falls below present estimates or trade revives in America.

The Indian crop is coming forward with unusual rapidity, receipts into Bombay are 78,000 bales ahead of last year, shipments to Europe 74,000 bales ahead. In a short time we shall have heavy arrivals by Canal, as nearly all the Cotton is coming by that route this season, and by May and June our stock of Surats will be heavy. The quality of the crop is good, and spinners will be attracted to this growth in place of low American, which is very scarce. The early delivery of the Bombay crop will make our total stock larger than usual in the spring and summer, and it appears not unreasonable to suppose that it may reach one million of bales by the end of May, against 850,000 bales last year. At least this figure represents about the average opinion of several statists published in the "Albion" last week. Another weak point of our market is the large stock held by our spinners, they have added since the beginning of the year 100,000 to 120,000 bales, and probably 150 000 to 200,000 bales since 1st September. They very seldom carry so much surplus stock for any length of time, and this will prove a great element of weakness sooner or later. It almost always happens that the surplus stock taken at one period of the season is consumed at another, and whenever that period comes we may anticipate three or four months of great dulness.

At present, however, the feeling is so sanguine, and the American news so stimulating, that some further advance is on the cards, and should it happen that the future development of the crop leads us to adopt still lower estimates, and much speculation springs up in consequence, we may reach a higher point than we are now contemplating. Without however, some new development of that kind we should regard any rise above 8d for Middling Uplands as somewhat dangerous.

At a later period of the year new elements will come into play. We shall look closely to the extent of planting in America, and the chance of a further advance later on will turn very much upon that. The present rise of prices is fortunate as coming in time to encourage planting, and it is to be hoped that a larger area will be sown, for a larger crop will be needed after this one to supply the growing consumption of the world. We shall, also, by April or May know the extent of the Bombay crop which is only guessed at just now. The tendency is to put it at less than last one, but we do not think any data exist to form a sound opinion upon. Should it be largely deficient a rise would take place on that account alone; if it equal the last crop the supply of East India Cotton will be ample, and, along with an American crop of 3,800,000 or 3,900,000 bales, will leave no room for a fear of scarcity.

P. S. For India, 4th March, p. m.—The market continues firm in tone, and a large business has been done since the opening of the month, but prices are not quotably dearer. The choice of Surats on the spot is limited, and good Cotton fetches high prices, but holders are anxious to move off stocks before the heavy Canal shipments arrive. The new Oomrawuttee is good in staple, but more leafy than usual. Good fair sells at 5¼d to 5⅜d, and good 6⅛d to 6¼d. A few small lots of Good M. G. Broach have arrived, of excellent quality, worth 7 5/8 through scarcity. Hingunghat is not a satisfactory crop, though rather better, so far, than last year. Good fair sells slowly at 6⅛d, and good 7d to 7⅛d Surats, to arrive, are slow of sale by Canal but in good demand by Cape. We quote good fair Oomra, by Canal (fully fair clause), 5¾d to 5 13/16d, and by Cape ⅛d more, and Dhollera about the same.

PICKINGS FROM PUNCH—March 6.

Cook's "Earthly Paradise."—A thick wood in a thaw, when every tree is dripping.

A Lesson in Punctuation-Wanted.

It appears that the Alcalde of Colon has arrested Dr. Piggott—an inoffensive British subject—for no specified offence, and that, notwithstanding the remonstrances of the British Consul, he has sentenced him to imprisonment in the Calaboose, where the Doctor still remained at the date of the latest advices. Mr. Punch trusts that Lord Derby will find the way to teach the Alcalde that he has over-rated the value of a Colon, and that such a sentence imperatively requires a full stop.

INNOCENTS ABROAD.

A Room in an East-End Hotel. (Free Translation.)

Johann (fresh from Bonn).—"Ach! Himmel, Hans! whither farest thou this Sunday afternoon, that thou thus thyself, so regardless of expense, in thy quite beautifullest garments attirest?"

Hans (ditto).—I will myself in banso mcab deposit, and so to Belgravia proceed, there the out-door Sunday gaieties of the so fashionable English Aristocracy to mingle with, observe, and perhaps acquaintance make. Comest thou with?"

Johann.—"Ach, no! I will to the haymarket on foot, that there I may the so wild, reckless, and by-law-unrestrained customs of the Studen's participate in, enjoy, and philosophise upon."

[Both gentlemen were much disappointed by what they saw.

REGIMENTAL EXCHANGES.

(*Not mentioned in the New Bill.*)

What some Colonels would Like.

To exchange the dominion of their wives for independent commands.

To exchange their paltry pay and comfortless country quarters for a Civil Service competency.

To exchange their honours, uniforms, medals, and rank for means to lay by for age, and provide for their families.

What some Majors would Like.

To exchange their brass scabbards and gilt spurs for the enthusiasm of a Subaltern.

To exchange their dignified but vague superintendence of a half-battalion for real hard work.

To exchange their showy rank for the responsible autocracy of the Colonel of a Regiment, or the pleasant independence of the Captain of a Company.

What some Captains would Like.

To exchange the system of "Confidential Reports" for open, bove-aboard accusations.

To exchange the smoky, stuffy, twenty-four hours of guard duty, for billiard-room S. and B., or barrack-room bitter and bacca.

To exchange the purgatory of garrison life for the Paradise of a comfortable staff appointment.

What some Subalterns would Like.

To exchange the mechanical duty of inspecting raw beef and halfstewed mutton for the dolce far niente of the smoking-room at the rag.

To exchange a profitless parade for squad drill, or the Musketry Exercise, for a game of Polo or a Croquet flirtation at the Vicar's.

To exchange the weariness of single-blessedness and the independence of the mess-room for the too often imaginary double-blessedness of marriage with a garrison belle.

What Mr. John Bull would Like.

To exchange a paper force, commanded by officers all good men and true but all more or less smarting under grievances, and composed of a rank and file with about as many deserters as recruiters—for a really efficient and contented British Army.

THE LATE LIGHT OF THE BAR.

Air—"Young Lochinvar."

Choice of Stoke-upon-Trent, lo, Kenealy confest,
Pledged to see the foul wrongs of Sir Roger redressed!
Save his grievance and gingham he weapons had none;
He went unabashed, and he went all alone,
As though stainless in scutcheon, in fame without scar.—
Who e'er equalled for brass this late Light of the Bar?

He stayed not for scoff, and he stopped not for groan;
What were "Orders" to him, who takes orders from none?
But ere he alighted at Westminster Gate,
The House was well filled, though the Doctor came late;
For the night's blushing honours were shared, and at par,
'Twixt John Mitchel and him, this late Light of the Bar.

So boldly he entered the High Commons' hall,
Among Whigs, Rads, Conservatives, alien all,
While calm, cold, and cutting the Speaker was beard,
Through the silence, unbroken by cheer or by word,
"In breach of the House-Standing-Order you are,
Without introducers thus passing our Bar!"

"I stuck to the Claimant; his claims were denied:
Bench might beard me and Bar; Bar and Bench I defied!
And now I am come, with this lost cause of mine,
Like Cromwell, to bid hence that 'bauble' of thine:
Learn how wide-spread my fame, whom the much-wronged Gaikwar
Had retained,* had there not been that sinister Bar."

Dropped by all like hot poker, John Bright took him up—
"Not e'en from such lips should this House dash the cup.
If Whalley has spitit to lend me a hand,
By Stoke-upon-Trent's new-made Member I'll stand."
But Disraeli moved, "Waive the rule, better far
Some will force their way over, some under, the Bar."

So the Order was waived, and unblushing in face
He shook hands with the Speaker, swore, scowled at the Mace:
'Twas some time e'er the House could its business resume,
What with Decency's fret and Propriety's fume:
While an old stager whispered, "We're best as we are;
Stick to Orders, that serve, now and then, as a Bar."

He touched Whalley's hand, who fought shy, it was clear,
And he reached the hall-door, with the cabs standing near;
So light in the air his green gingham he swung;
So light to his faithful four-wheeler he sprung—
"I have won! The trick's done To the knife it is war!
See *The Englishman!*" —quoth this ex-light of the Bar.

There were posters (four-sheet) on *The Englishman's* van:
With its damp quires the newsboys they roared and they ran:
Vollied dirt at M. P.'s, as at Judges, there flew,
But the lost case of Orton they would not review!
So persistent to pelt, from the market though so far,
Was e'er Member like this late Light of the Bar!

* So says the *Englishman*. It is true the Gaikwar's agents in this country deny the assertion point-blank, but that is nothing in the Doctor's way.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
1283 Ardgowan, Keer—W. Nicol & Co.
1179 Beann Uamha, McBann—Ewart, Latham & Co.
1444 Bianca, Stannus—The Captain.
1711 Cape Verde, McMillan—John Campbell & Co.
1661 Charlotte Croom, Auld—Sir C. Forbes & Co.
1015 Ellen Bates, Watson—Edward Bates & Co.
1289 EttrickDale, Soden—Finlay, Muir & Co.
928 Gads Hill, Rands—The Captain.
1119 Helen Scott, Parsons—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
1710 Khersonese, Ellison—Sir C. Forbes & Co.
1038 Khorasan, Cannell—Lyon & Co.
1510 Melmerby, McKay—N. Manockjee.
1243 Mary Stenhouse, Hedgcock—Edward Bates and Co.
1490 Prince Frederick, Cleague—W. Nicol & Co.
383 Royal Alexandria, Humphry—Lawrence & Co.
1998 Steuart Hahneman, Van Norden—Ewart, Latham & Co.
1500 Slieve Donard, Campbell—Finlay, Muir & Co.
1370 Stowell Brawn, Anderson—The Captain.
FOR NEW YORK.
1557 Africana, Jordan—Nanabhoy and Sorabjee.
FOR HAVRE.
1278 Celestial Empire, Key—Sir C. Forbes & Co.
1248 City of Richmond, Starks, N. Manuckjee & Co.
1450 Chandos, Ross—Farnham & Co.
1518 Irwell McDonald, the Captain,
1181 M. and C. Cox, Bansley—Lawrance and Co.
916 Octavia, Twaits—W. Nicol & Co.
1165 Rialto, Babot—W. Nicol & Co.
1340 Tabor, Taylor—The Captain.
1064 Walmer Castle, Boosey—W. Nicol & Co.
FOR FALMOUTH.
592 Cyrene, Turnbul—N. Manuckjee & Co.
1438 Corondilet, Stetson—The Captain.
318 Jane Rowland, Hughes—The Captain.
1048 Knighton, Murphy—The Captain.
1390 Richard Ryland, Melville, Macnagten & Co.
FOR AMSTERDAM.
1480 Frank Carvill, McFee—The Captain.
FOR KURRACHEE.
410 Ophir, Caster—The Captain.
NOT FIXED.
1216 Ardcuica, Davies—The Captain.
952 Benton, Elliott—Wallace & Co.
970 Bargany, Gent—Finlay, Scott & Co.
1391 Caunte, Mathias—Edward Bates & Co.
1193 Certurion, Widdicomb—Gaddum & Co.
1151 Corra Linn, Steven—Finlay, Muir & Co.
1497 Dreadnought, Fry—M. Nusserwanjee.
1492 Grampian, W. Copeland—Lawrence & Co.
1225 Greenock, Wallace—Wallace & Co.
188 Great Basses, Carter.
750 John N. Cushing, Baxter—Farnham & Co.
1116 Lord Clyde, Ellis—R. Framjee.
1820 Louisa Fletcher, Marris—M. Nusserwanjee.
1069 Marseilles, Walter Gibbs—The Captain.
1744 Mistress of the Seas, Armstrong—Lawrence & Co.
1269 Pearl of India, Stirling—Finlay, Muir & Co.
1328 Prince Eugene, Smith—The Captain.
1370 Stowell Brown—Anderson, Lawrence and Co.
1284 Savernake, Prichard—Owen & Okell.
1091 Staffa, Crangle—N. Manuckjee & Co.
1094 Stamboul, Lee—Wallace & Co.
1428 St. Elmo, Morrell—Lawrence & Co.
693 Wimona, Gordon—John Campbell & Co.
1164 War Spirit—Duncan, Finlay, Muir and Co.

STEAMERS.
OVERLAND MAIL.
1890 Hydaspes, Rennoldson—P. & O. Co.
1514 Kashgar, Babot—P. & O. Co.
FOR LIVERPOOL.
1065 Acton, Young—The Captain.
8115 Caledonian, Hamilton—N. Manuckjee & Co.
810 Clive, Blunt—Ewart, Latham & Co.
1528 Hutton, Hodges—Stearn Hobart & Co.
1027 Parana, Waring—Remington & Co.
1717 Sceptre, Steele—W. Nicol & Co.
1441 Timor, Brown—W. Nicol & Co.
1180 Tiara, Bethel—James Mackintosh & Co.
1852 Yeddo, Owen—W. Nicol & Co.
FOR LONDON OR LIVERPOOL.
874 Prince Salty Koff, Marsh—Finlay, Muir & Co.
FOR LONDON AND CONFINENT.
1236 St. George, Harwood—W. Nicol & Co.
FOR MARSEILLES.
790 John Howard, Hallett—Ewart, Latham & Co.
916 Kate, Thompson—W. Nicol & Co.
1060 Marcia, Densdale—Alsen, Riebe & Co.
FOR HAVRE.
905 Black Watch, Coates—W. Nicol & Co.
750 Kund, Harris—W. and A. Graham & Co.
743 Rainton, Prichard—W. and A. Graham & Co.
926 Royal Welsh, Coats—W. Nicol & Co.
683 Thorer Helsing, Gotha—Lawrence & Co.
FOR GENOA, &c.
1545 Odessa, Christin—W. Nicol & Co.
765 Persia, Stevenson—C. Grondona.
FOR PORT SAID.
848 Svucud, Hansen, Knoop & Co.
FOR REVAL.
648 Amcott, Cowley—McCullock, Brown & Co.
923 Atlantic, Swanson—The Captain.
805 Wycliffe, Fuller—N. Manuckjee & Co.
FOR MALTA.
754 North Tyne, Wardlaw—Finlay, Muir & Co.
FOR SHEHR AND ADEN.
1018 Good Hope, Bainton—W. Nicol & Co.
FOR CHINA, &c.
1726 Lombardy—Gillson, P. & O. Co.
FOR P. GULF VIA KURRACHEE.
670 Burmah, Sanders—P. Gulf via Kurrachee.
FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.
1714 Almora, Dickenson—B. I. S. N. Co.
NOT FIXED.
1308 Africa, Hutchesan—B. I. S. N. Co.
1146 Aksia, Boltine—W. Nicol & Co.
1232 Baroda, Fentiman—P. & O. Co.
1180 Caduceus, Satterley—James Mackintosh & Co.
861 Caradoc, Barwise—Lawrence & Co.
484 Columbian, Briscoe—P. & O. Co.
937 C. W. Anderson, Clarke—W. Nicol & Co.
798 Ennerdale, Thomas—McCullock, Brown & Co.
298 Glady, Bardo—The Captain.
1551 Kong Surre, Kubul—Stearn Hobart & Co.
1033 Nubia, Hall—P. & O. Co.
1072 Prior, Tate—The Captain.
1523 Tagus, Tyson—Merwanjee & Co.
1255 Stafhclyde, Pearson—Finlay, Muir & Co.

COUNTRY TRADERS.
FOR COLOMBO AND TUTICORIN.
168 Sultan Basha, Nacoda—S. M. H. Ellias.
FOR MAURITIUS.
310 St. Saliac, Dautro—H. A. Sedick.
1046 Water Witch, Nacoda—Visram Ebram.
FOR COCHIN AND COLOMBO.
110 Mabi, Nacoda—D. B. Khan.
NOT FIXED.
2283 Columbian, Stead.
488 Fazul Currim, Nacoda—H. A. C. Cadeo.
269 Japan, Walsel—H. M. Sedick.
204 Leticia, Nacoda.
131 Mahmer Bux, Nacoda.
2096 Nubia, Hall.
688 Shah Jehan, Harwood—H. A. N. Mahomed.

ROYAL NAVY AND BOMBAY MARINE.
854 Abyssinia, James—(R. N.)
300 Clyde—(Survey.)
190 Constance, Chapman—(Schooner)—(Survey.)
Dalhousie, Warner.
472 Dagmar, Downing—(Steam Tug.)
2107 Magdala, Palmer—(R. N.)
300 May Frere, Guthrie.
665 Magpie, Salmond.

TO PREVENT WHITE ANTS

IN WOODEN SHIPS, RAILWAY SLEEPERS, BEAMS AND HOUSE TIMBERS. | FOR SHINGLE ROOFS, SHIPS' BOTTOMS, DAMP OR WET WALLS AND GENERAL IRON AND WOOD WORK.

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J. & F. MARTELL'S BRANDY.

It having come to our knowledge that spurious imitations are imported, Consumers should be careful to see that they obtain the genuine article with our Brand, which is to be had of all respectable Dealers.

MARTELL & Co.

EPPS'S COCOA.

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"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operation of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctor's bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well-fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—*Civil Service Gazette.*

MANUFACTURE OF COCOA.—"We will now give an account of the process adopted by Messrs. James Epps and Co. Manufacturers of dietetic articles, at their works in the Euston-road, London."—See article in *Cassell's Household Guide.*

Made simply with boiling water or milk.

and only in ½-lb. and 1-lb. tins, labelled thus:—
JAMES EPPS & Co.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS,
48, Threadneedle Street, and 170, Piccadilly.
Works—Euston Road and Camden Town.
Makers of Epps's Milky Cocoa (Cocoa and Condensed Milk.

PATENT WROUGHT NAILS.

J. J. CORDES & Co.,

The Patentees and Sole Manufacturers of the well-known Patent Wrought Nails, commonly known as "EWBANK'S NAILS,"

desire to make it known that they have adopted a "Star" or "Cross" as their Trade Mark, and that all Nails now made and sent out by them, except clasp, bear this mark upon their heads, and that within every Package sent from their Works is also placed a card bearing their name and address.

Any Nails, therefore, which are not distinguished as above must not be confounded with "EWBANK'S NAILS,"

the quality of which is so well appreciated as being far superior to that of any other make.

Dos Works:—NEWPOR MONMOUTHSHIRE, ENGLAND.

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ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION
Incorporated by Royal Charter.
Capital Paid up £1,500,000.
Reserved Funds £500,000.
BOMBAY AGENCY.

DEPOSITS of not less than Rs. 500 are received for fixed periods bearing interest at rates which may be ascertained on application.

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PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.
With a New Coloured Map.

CONTAINING, besides the other usual information, the latest alterations in the Time Tables of the several lines of Railway, and in the running of the Local Trains between Bombay and Bandora.

We would draw particular attention to the important changes, in the Times of the Arrival and Departures of the G. I. P. Railway Trains from Bombay.

The Guide, having a large circulation amongst Travellers, by Rail and otherwise, is a most effective medium or Advertisements.

CONTENTS.
Map of India.
Table of Through Routes (and Fares) from Bombay to places in India and abroad.
Index to Railway Stations.
Index to Places by Steamer and Dak.
Introduction.
Railway Time Tables:—
Great Indian Peninsula Railway.
Local Trains between Bombay, Mahim, and Bandora, by G. I. P. and B. B. and C. I. Railways.
Rates for parcels, horses, carriages, &c., by G. I. P. Railway.
Nizam's State Railway.
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway.
Jubbulpore Extension Railway.
Holkar State Railway.
East Indian Railway.
Rajpootana State Railway.
Oudh and Rohilkhund Railway.
Sind, Punjaub and Delhi Railways:—
Punjaub and Delhi Division.
Sind ection.
Through Traffic from Kurrachee to Mooltan, Lahore and Umritsur.
Eastern Bengal Railway.
Calcutta and South Eastern Railway.
Great Southern of India Railway.
Madras Railway.
Steam Navigation Companies:—
P & O. Co.
Messageries Maritimes.
Austrian Lloyds.
Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.
Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.
British India Steam Navigation Company.
Bombay Steam Ferries.
China Steamers.
Indus Steam Flotilla.
Punjaub Steam Flotilla.
Irrawady Flotilla.
India General Steam Navigation Company.
Routes by Steamers.
Routes in the Bombay Presidency.
Bombay to Central Provinces and Calcutta.
List of Travellers' Bungalows along the Trunk Roads of Western India.
Routes in the Central Provinces.
N. W. Provinces and the Punjaub.
Route to Simla.
Route to Landour.
Route to Nynee Tal.
Hill Horse Carriage Dak.
Rohilkhund Horse Dak Company.
North-West Dak Company.
Punjaub and North-Western Dak Company.
North-Western Dak Company.
Agra to Jeypore.
Rawul Pindee and Murree.
Scale of Fare for Shigrams, Buggies, &c., in Bombay
Scale of Fares for Palanquins.
Scale of Fares for Boats for Bombay Harbour.

May be had at the Bombay Railway Terminal, and of the following
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Allahabad..........Kellner & Co.
Alexandria..........D. Robertson & Co.
Bangalore.........."Spectator" Office.
Bombay..........Railway Refreshment Rooms.
Calcutta..........Wyman & Co.
Ceylon (Colombo) 'Ceylon Observer" Office.
Egutpoora..........Railway Refreshment Rooms.
Kurrachee.........."Sindian" Press.
London..........G. Street, 30, Cornhill.
Madras..........Higginbotham & Co., "Madras Times," and "Madras Mail" Offices.
Matheran..........Chowk Hotel and Alexandra Hotel.
Ootacamund ...."Observer" Office.
Poona..........Treacher & Co.; D. S. Kemp & Co.; and Royal Family Hotel.

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This Firm stands 4th on the List of Brandy Exporters.
VINAY & Co.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., for SALE at the GODOWNS of the Undersigned:—

CLARETS—Chateau de Frauds ...Rs. 14 per doz. qts.
Vray Canon ... 18 „ „
Chateau Leoville ... 22 „ „
Chateau Lafite ... 26 „ „
STILL HOCKS—Laubenheimer ... 15 „ „
Liebfraumilch ... 20 „ „
Steinwein ... 20 „ „
Marcobrunner ... 25 „ „
CHAMPAGNE—Carte Blanche, at Rs. 25 per 1 doz. qts.
Ditto „ 26 per case of 2 doz. pts.
Just landed ex Steamer Pollux.
DREHER'S BEER—Doppelmaerzenbier... Kronenbier ... } Rs. 6 8 per dozen. in cases of 3 dozen each.

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Bombay, 1st December 1874.

NOTICES.

TABLE LINEN.
GERMAN MISSION WEAVING ESTABLISHMENT, MANGALORE.
TABLE CLOTHS.
DAMASK PATTERN.

6 ft. by 6 each...Rs.	4 8	7 ft. by 12 each...Rs.	10 4
6 ft. by 8 „	6 8	8½ ft. by 8½ „	8 0
7 ft. by 7 „	6 0	8½ ft. by 10 „	10 0
7 ft. by 9 „	7 12	8½ ft. by 15 „	15 0
7 ft. by 10 „	8 10	10 ft. by 10 „	12 8
7 ft. by 10½ „	9 0		

DIAMOND PATTERN.

6 ft. by 6 each...Rs.	3 8	7½ ft. by 9 each...Rs.	6 0
6½ ft. by 6½ „	4 4	7½ ft. by 10 „	6 10
6 ft. by 8 „	4 10	7½ ft. by 12 „	8 0
6 ft. by 9 „	5 4	7½ ft. by 13 „	8 12
7½ ft. by 7½ „	5 0		

TABLE NAPKINS.
DAMASK PATTERN.
20 in. by 20 per doz...Rs. 4 8 | 24 in. by 24 per doz...Rs. 5 8
DIAMOND PATTERN.
20 in. by 20 per doz...Rs. 4 12 | 24 in. by 24 per doz...Rs. 3 12
TOWELS.
32 in. by 32 per doz...Rs. 8 8 | 32 in. by 45 per doz...Rs. 11 0
24 in. by 34 „ 9 8 | 32 in. by 54 „ 14 8
FOR CASH ONLY.
COUNTERPANES FOR SINGLE AND DOUBLE COTS.
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TROUSERINGS AND SHIKAR STUFFS,
SAMPLES FORWARDED ON APPLICATION.
SOLE AGENT,
J. NEUBURG,
BOMBAY.

GINGER BRANDY,
As supplied to the Ashantee Expedition,
By "VAUGHAN-JONES;" the finest Cordial and Stomachtonic.
("Standard" Brand)—See Name and Address on Bottles. No Mess or Family should be without it. To be obtained of all Storekeepers throughout India, and wholesale of
E. VAUGHAN-JONES, 5, Water Lane, London.

THE FOLLOWING
IS AN
EXTRACT FROM A LETTER,
Dated 15th May, 1872, from an old inhabitant of Horningsham near Warminster, Wilts:—
"I must also beg to say that your Pills are an excellent medicine for me, and I certainly do enjoy good health, sound sleep and a good appetite; this is owing to taking your Pills. I am 78 years old.
"Remaining Gentlemen, yours very respectfully.
To the Proprietors of L. S."
NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS, London.

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50 feet long...seats for 60 persons...complete from £860 to £1,040.
&c. &c. &c.
Steamers up to 45 feet in length can be transported on a ship's deck entire, and ready for immediate use on arrival, or shipped in 3 or more sections.
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The total working expenses of a Steamer 43 feet long, amount to 15 shillings a day in England; the consumption of fuel being about 6 cwt., and a man and a boy the crew required.
Paddle and Screw Steamers constructed specially for river navigation, having a very shallow draught of water.
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Speeds ranging up to 20 miles an hour.
Draughts ranging down to 6 inches of water.
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MACHINERY CONSTRUCTED FOR BOATS BUILT ABROAD.
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Prospectuses may be obtained at the Office of this Journal.

LEA AND PERRINS'
CELEBRATED
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE,
DECLARED BY CONNOISSEURS
TO BE
THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.
CAUTION AGAINST FRAUD.
The success of this most delicious and unrivalled Condiment having caused certain dealers to apply the name of "Worcestershire Sauce" to their own inferior compounds, the Public is hereby informed that the only way to secure the genuine is to
ASK FOR LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE,
and to see that their names are upon the *wrapper, labels, stopper and bottle.*
Some of the foreign markets having been supplied with a spurious Worcestershire Sauce, upon the wrapper and labels of which the names of Lea and Perrins have been forged, L. and P. give notice that they have furnished their correspondents with power of attorney to take instant proceedings against *Manufacturers* and *Vendors* of such, or any other imitations by which their right may be infringed.
Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper Label, Bottle, and Stopper.
Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

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ESTABLISHED 1799.
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N.B.—All Perfumes, Lavender Waters, Eau de Cologne, &c. manufactured "in Bond," and shipped duty free at great reduction.
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CAUTION.—Many spurious imitations are now sold of Messrs. J. & E. Atkinson's Goods; orders should therefore be sent direct or through commission houses of repute. Their goods are kept by all respectable dealers throughout the World.
Wholesale Agents in Bombay..........D. S. KEMP & Co.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE
IS THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.
The Public are CAUTIONED against the unfounded statement frequently made, "that the composition of CHLORODYNE is known to Chemists and the Medical Profession." The fact is, CHLORODYNE was Discovered and Invented by Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE (ex Army Medical Staff), and so named by him, and it has baffled all attempts at analysis by the first Chemists of the day. The method and secret of the preparation have never been published. It is obvious, therefore, that anything sold under the name, save Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE, is a spurious imitation.
CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. P. Wood stated that Dr. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the Inventor of CHLORODYNE.
REMEDIAL USES AND ACTION.
This invaluable remedy produces quiet, refreshing sleep, relieves pain, calms the system, restores the deranged functions, and stimulates healthy action of the secretions of the body, without creating any of those unpleasant results attending the use of opium. Old and young may take it at all hours and times when requisite. Thousands of persons testify to its marvellous good effect and wonderful cures, while medical men extol its virtues most extensively, using it in great quantities in the following diseases:—Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Colics, Coughs, Asthma, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Whooping Cough, Cramp, Hysteria, &c.
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CAUTION.—None genuine without the words "Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.
Sole Manufacturer.—J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, GREAT RUSSELL ST., BLOOMSBURY, LONDON.
Sold in Bottles at 1s. 1½d., and 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d.

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.
THE ACT of PARLIAMENT constituting the HIGH COURT of BOMBAY, with the Letters Patent and other Documents relating to the same. Price RUPEES THREE.

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ORIENTAL
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LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
FOR EUROPEAN AND NATIVE LIFE ASSURANCE, ENDOWMENTS, ANNUITIES, AND PENSIONS.
Rates, Features, and Conditions that cannot be obtained from any other Company in India.
Particularly favourable for Military men.
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NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, Limited.
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The Medical Advisers will see Applicants, in or near Bombay at their own Residences, daily, or in the Fort by Appointment.
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THE POSITIVE
GOVERNMENT SECURITY,
LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY
LIMITED.
Chief Offices:—33, BEDFORD SQUARE, LONDON.
THE NEW SYSTEM OF RESERVING AND INVESTING FOR POLICY HOLDERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES THE ENTIRE NETT PREMIUMS.
THE ONLY EQUITABLE SYSTEM OF LIFE ASSURANCE.
BOMBAY OFFICE:
TREACHER'S BUILDING.
This Company has passed the probationary period of development, and has now become a well established Office, doing a larger business than was ever before transacted in the same period of time by any Life Assurance Institution and on the 31st October 1874, possessed a current annual premium income of over £42,000.
THE GREAT QUESTION OF THE DAY IS—
How can I Assure my life with a certainty of the policy being paid at death.
THE ANSWER IS SIMPLE—
Only let the nett premiums be reserved and invested at compound interest, exclusively to meet claims under policies, and the fund will so rapidly and enormously accumulate as to make the provision for payment as certain as is death itself.
AN EMINENT ACTUARY SAYS:
"To make the system of Life Assurance complete, it has yet to be recognised that an Assurance Society is, in its very essence, less a trading company for profit to shareholders than an institution with purposes of trust for policy-holders, the trust being to receive and husband the premiums till such time as, by the discharge of the member's claim, the trust is ended as far as such member is concerned. To this end it should be enacted that every office shall each year put apart in a 'Trust Fund' a proper proportion of its annual premiums, to meet assurance risks and claims only, and not to be touched in any way for expenses, which, if need be, should come out of the shareholders' capital. The Trustees of the Fund would take care that it is productively invested, so as to obtain the best rate of interest consistent with safety."
This is exactly the system adopted by the "Positive," the entire nett premiums being invested at compound interest in trust for policy-holders, and hypothecated exclusively for the purpose of paying claims under policies. The investments are made, in England, in Consols yielding interest at the rate of about 3¼ per cent. per annum; in India, in Indian Government Securities, yielding about 4 per cent.; in Canada, in Dominion Stock, yielding fully 5 per cent.
POLICY HOLDERS IN THE "POSITIVE" HAVE THREE DISTINCT LINES OF SECURITY:
1. The Guarantee Fund of over £51,000 Consols (one-fifth of the paid-up capital).
2. The Nett Premiums invested at compound interest as above.
3. The Capital and other Property of the Company.
THE POLICY HOLDERS' FUNDS AMOUNTED, ON THE 31st OCTOBER, 1874, TO OVER £125,000.
(Accumulated since commencement of Life business in 1872.)
FURTHER ADVANTAGES OF THE POSITIVE SYSTEM.
POSITIVE POLICIES ARE UNCONDITIONAL INDISPUTABLE, AND NON-FORFEITABLE.
1. Unconditional, being free from conditions of every kind restrictive of the assured, except the due payment of premiums.
2. Indisputable, as no objection can be raised on any ground after the Policy has been issued.
3. Non-forfeitable, because every premium purchases a fully paid up Policy, or Positive note, for the relative proportion that the premium bears to the sum assured, which Positive note never lapses, but remains in force till death, whether subsequent premiums are paid or not.
SURRENDER VALUE AND NEGOTIABILITY OF POSITIVE NOTES
The Positive note is a negotiable document, payable "to bearer," and bears a cash value of 40 per cent. of the premium paid, which may be obtained at any time on surrender of the note, without forfeiting the balance of the sum assured, or may be taken as a loan bearing interest. The cost of probate or legacy duty is avoided by the Positive system.
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GADDUM & Co.,
Agents for Bombay, Treacher's Building.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY
CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.
FUNDS INVESTED EXCEED £2,400,000 STERLING.
The "Royal" has never amalgamated with any other Company and the liability of its Shareholders is unlimited.
FIRE BRANCH.
Fire Premiums for 1852..........£ 76,925
Do. 1862..........£300,690
Do. 1872..........£816,383
POLICIES covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in BOMBAY and MOFUSSIL continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. Detached Bungalows and Household Furniture, both in Bombay and in the Mofussil, insured on very favourable terms, coals on the bunders also covered
LIFE BRANCH.
Total Accumulated Funds......£ 1,602,976 11s.
The Undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.
ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR CIVILIANS TO ASSURE Rs. 1,000.

Age next Birthday.	For the whole term of Life. With Profits.	Without Profits.	For a limited number of Years. One year.	Seven years.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
20	38 7	30 0	21 1	22 0
25	41 6	32 13	23 2	24 10
30	44 10	35 15	26 1	27 5
35	48 6	39 8	28 10	29 10

The reduction of premiums to European rates begins from the date at which the assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said or Europe.
CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Bombay, 15th Dec. 1873.

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY,
FOR BOTH FIRE AND LIFE.
Authorised Capital—£2,000,000.
Subscribed Capital—£1,798,000.
CHAIRMAN:
Bernard Hall, Esq.
ACTUARY AND GENERAL MANAGER:
J. Moncrieff Wilson, Esq.
SUB-MANAGER:
T. Walton Thomson, Esq.
In point of security the Queen's Policies are unsurpassed.
Rates of Premium will be found as moderate as those of other first-class offices, and the undersigned are now prepared to accept risks on even more favourable terms than hitherto.
Property in all parts of the Presidency insured upon favourable terms.
Settlements made with the utmost despatch.
LIFE DEPARTMENT.
The Queen offers the ordinary security arising out of its Life Accumulation Fund, which, at the date mentioned, amounted to £195.527, being 67·05 per cent. of the entire Net Premiums received on every Policy then in existence, and which, after making ample reserves on a 3 per cent. pure premium valuation, showed a clear divisable surplus or profit for the quinquennium of over £30,000.
IN ADDITION IT POSSESSED
A General Reserve amounting to £130,000, being considerably more than sufficient to provide for all running Fire risks.
It will thus be seen that in point of security
QUEEN POLICIES ARE UNSURPASSED.
The Company has paid
IN SATISFACTION OF CLAIMS, £1,348,314.
Under late arrangements, Policies are issued by this Company with special advantages on Civil and Military Lives: full particulars regarding which will be supplied, on application, by
LAWRENCE & Co.,
Agents in Bombay.

INSURANCES.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1710.
INSURANCES effected upon Merchandise, Warehouses, Ships, Dwelling-houses and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the current rates.
CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.
PEEL, CASSELS, & Co., Agents.

BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited).—The above Company is prepared to EFFECT INSURANCES on the most favourable terms current in Bombay, and in addition return insurers 5 per cent. of the Premiums on Yearly Policies, and 2½ per cent. of the Premiums on Policies for shorter periods.
FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

IMPERIAL FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—LONDON.
Policies of Insurance against Fire upon Houses and other Buildings, Household Furniture, Goods, Wares, and Merchandise, continue to be issued on behalf of the above Company by the undersigned.
Risks on Elphinstone Circle at reduced rates.
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Established 1838.
INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT
Capital Rs. 6,000,000; Revenue Rs. 1,700,000.
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The Undersigned are empowered to grant Assurances on First class Lives. Rates and other particulars may be obtained upon application to
Calcutta—GRINDLAY & Co.
Bombay—GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.
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	Exclusive of Reserve Fund.
THE LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ......Rs.	10,000,000
THE TRANSATLANTIC (and re-insurance) INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ... „	9,000,000
THE BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ... „	3,000,000
THE SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ... „	2,000,000

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THE SWISS LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ......Rs.	2,000,000
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THE CHINA AND JAPAN MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ... „	4,500,000
THE SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ... „	2,000,000
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For FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS, ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY, Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.
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Arises from neglect, and the use of tooth powders, pastes and washes, which containing mineral and other deleterious acids utterly ruin the enamel.
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Is entirely free from all injurious elements, whitens and preserves the teeth, prevents and arrests their decay, strengthens the gums, and gives a pleasing fragrance to the breath.
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Prevents the hair falling of or turning grey, strengthens weak hair, causes it to grow on bald patches, and makes it beautifully, soft, pliable and glossy.
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12 Dessert ditto	25 „	at 6 6	8 2 6
2 Gravy Spoons	12 „	at 6 6	3 18 0
1 Soup Ladle	10 „	at 6 6	3 5 0
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